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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXIII NO. 189 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1945 Price 2 Annas

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Sun. 12th

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Green's

Tonight & Tomorrow

Cocktail & Dinner Dance.

*

Sun. 12th

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

SARDAR SNEERS AT 'FORGET AND FORGIVE' SLOGAN

Cites Bihar Execution To Expose Br. Hypocrisy

"Liberty Day" Hartal And Arrests

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel after unfurling the National Flag addressing a gathering at Pannalal Terrace at Grant Road.

The view that all issues pending between the League and the Congress were capable of being easily settled by arbitration and that they constituted no insuperable obstacle in the way of freedom for India, was expressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a meeting in the compound of Pannalal Terrace, Grant Road on Thursday evening.

He also stated that Congress was not prepared to go knocking at the doors of Government or the League. The Congress had done all it could. It would make no fresh offer although it would always be prepared to consider any offer made from the other side.

Referring to the significance of the observance of August 9, the Sardar said that the resolution adopted by the A.I.C.C. on August 8, 1942 stood in its entirety. The Congress would not alter a comma of that resolution, even if all forces in heaven and on earth combined against it.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE" INDEED!

The Sardar was bitterly critical of what he called the first act of the Labour Government, the execution of Mahendra Chowdhury. He wanted to know if this was the proof of the policy of "forget and forgive" which the Viceroy had expounded.

The meeting was the culmination of crowded day, which was observed with due solemnity. It started with flag salutations in several wards, the chief of them being at Pannalal Terrace where Sardar Patel unfurled the National Tricolour.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress addressed two meetings, one at the Indian Merchants' Chamber under the auspices of the Freedom Group and the other at the G. S. Medical College.

FIVE STUDENTS ARRESTED

Most of the students of the city's schools and colleges abstained from attending classes. A few cotton textile mills and other factories remained closed. No business was transacted in the markets including the Stock Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and the Bullion Exchange.

Five students including three girls who tried to cordon off the entrance of a High School at Ranade Road were taken into custody by the police.

CONGRESS STILL STIFLED

Unfurling the flag in the morning Sardar Patel said that the August resolution had yet to be implemented. Until that was done there could be neither rest nor peace. The national organisation was still fettered and could not do all its normal functions and as such it felt suffocated.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, at the outset, said that August 9 would remain unique in the annals of the Freedom movement. They had assembled there, according to the wish and instructions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the gathering said that the National Flag was a symbol of the nation's larger goal. Their salutation of the tricolour was not merely an expression of their sentiments but an index of their resolve solemnised 1065 days ago in Bombay at the A.I.C.C. meeting. Following that day, many of the country's patriots reeled under the blows of repression; scores lost their lives and countless underwent untold sacrifices. Many were still languishing in jails. The Congress was not yet free and was still fettered and till the Congress was free and was unfettered and could do its normal functions, they felt choked and suffocated.

NEITHER REST, NOR PEACE

He pointed out that till such conditions continued there could be neither rest nor peace. It was their firm resolve under the national flag that every drop of blood would be dedicated to the realization of their unanimously cherished ideal. And he reminded them that before that ideal was achieved, many sacrifices might be called for.

Among those present were Mr. M. M. Pakwasa, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing and Mr. Hutheesing and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Four volunteer organisations were in evidence. They were the Congress Dal, Congress Sevika Dal, Rastriya Seva Dal and the Bombay National Guards under Mr. Vadilal, Mrs. Sophia Khan and Dr. Narvane.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee there was a mass spinning at Modern Industrial School, near Jinnah Hall. The day was dedicated to sacrificial spinning, Harijan Service and collection of funds. Volunteers for Political Sufferers' Fund, Gandhi Jayanti Purse and for Mahadeo Desai Fund moved about and collected money for the various funds.

THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE TO FREEDOM

Unfurling the tri-colour at Bora Bazar Street, Fort, under the auspices of "A" ward, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani reiterated faith in the August resolution. She paid homage to those who suffered and sacrificed in the movement. After Government launched its leonine violence, people with self-respect had to meet it in self-defence. The Congress as an organisation is pledged to non-violence and will strive its utmost to attain freedom through it.

RECTIFY PAST MISTAKES

Addressing a meeting of Congress workers in 'A' Ward in the evening, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that the absence of a vital and concrete programme which drew the broad masses into the field of active struggle had left to impress in the history of the Indian struggle during the past 25 years. That mistake had to be rectified. The speaker referred to the communal problem. The Simla Conference had cleared a hurdle. The Muslim League no longer stood as a representative organisation of a minority community and its interests. It claimed a parallel status against the rest of India, including a vast body of Muslims. The changed situation called for a dynamic programme of mass contact, a programme which had relation to the day-to-day life of the masses as a whole. That alone would bring about a change in the communal situation. Other methods had been tried and found wanting. "Let us, therefore," said the speaker, "turn our thoughts on this memorable day to what that programme should be and how effectively it could be put into action now."

Mr. S. K. Patil, speaking at the flag salutation ceremony at the National Medical College, referred to the events on August 9 and said that nothing worthwhile was ever accomplished except through the process of suffering and sacrifice.

Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel who hoisted the flag at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga said that Shivaji Park and Ma-

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

City Students observed a peaceful Hartal in celebration of Aug. 9

Seven Arrested In Nagpur

Madura Students To Be Prosecuted For Pasting Notices On Walls

NAGPUR, August 9 (U.P.I.)—Seven persons were arrested this morning in Ganeshpeth for attempting to hold flag salutation in contravention of the District Magistrate's order banning assemblies, gatherings, processions, etc.

A large number of shops in Itwari and Mahal areas remained closed today. Only a few shops remained closed in Sitabuldi.

ARRESTS IN MADURA

Seven persons were arrested in Madura today for pasting notices on the walls and electric posts and for writing on tarred roads about the observance of "August 9" without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. They are being prosecuted under the City Police Act. But for the above arrests, the day passed off peacefully without any untoward incident. In view of the existing ban on public meetings Congressmen individually observed the day in their own houses by spinning and singing national songs.

IN BERHAMPORE

The observance of "Liberty Week" here had to be abandoned due to the last minute interference made by the Police, who stopped the procession which was in progress. Mr. Biswanath Das, President, Congress Workers' Committee, appealed for a peaceful dispersal of the procession, remarking that disobedience did not form part of the present Congress programme. But when he saw the Police seize a Congress flag, Mr. Das stated that it was unfair to utilise the Defence of India Rules without promulgating any order under them. He also made it clear to the Police that he would not be responsible for any incident that might follow the seizure of the flag by the police.

On the police retiring, the processionist went to the residence of Mr. Das, where Lakshmibai hoisted the Congress flag.

PUNJAB BAN ON CONGRESS REMOVED

Opposition Leader Welcomes Govt. Gesture

SIMLA, August 9. (A.P.I.)

The Punjab Government has removed the ban on all Congress Committees in the Punjab but not the ban on the Congress Socialist Party.

Steps are being taken by the Punjab Government to restore all Congress buildings and offices together with any immovable property which may have been taken into possession.

The frozen Congress funds are being released, the existing detention, restriction and gagging orders are also being reviewed.

DECISION HAILED

Our Lahore correspondent adds that the news regarding the removal of ban, etc., has been well received in Congress circles here. Everyone in Congress circles is happy that usual Congress activities would be resumed. This would incidentally result in putting an end to many bickerings and party factions.

It is being regretted that the Punjab Government have not yet withdrawn the ban against the Provincial Congress Socialist Party and its subordinate organisation and Congress circles hope that in this matter the Government will also take immediate action and withdraw the ban.

As a result of the Punjab Government's decision to restore Congress buildings and offices with other immovable property and to release frozen funds, property and cash worth lakhs of rupees would be restored to the Congress organisation.

This means that the Servants of Peoples Society Office, the Lajyatrai Hall, the Dwarkadas Library, the Jallianwalla Bagh, the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Committee Fund, the Bradlaugh Hall (heretofore used as a wheat store-house by the Government) and other Congress properties and funds will be restored.

EXCELLENT NEWS

Lala Bhim Sen Sachar, Leader of the Opposition, Punjab Assembly, in the course of an interview, said: It is an excellent piece of news. On the whole I am naturally happy that the public life in the province will once more become normal. Treated as a gesture of a changed outlook on the part of the Government it is a happy gesture for which the Government deserves well even of its political critics. I hope, however, the Government will not delay the release of all political prisoners still in jail and cancellation of all existing orders under the Detention and restriction Ordinance. I must particularly stress upon the immediate need for removing ban on the Punjab Congress Socialist Party.

Einstein On Atomic Bomb

NEW YORK, August 9. (U.P.A.): The noted physicist Dr. Albert Einstein said to-day at Saranac Lake that he thoroughly understands how the new atomic bomb works but that he will not discuss the weapon now because of political and military reasons.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER.)

New York, August 9.

Previous Closing	22.72
To-day's Opening	22.67
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing	22.85
Difference	+13

Hanging Between

VIOLENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE

Kripalani On Lessons Of 1942 Movement

"The last struggle has a lesson for us and if we have learnt that lesson our task in the future will be much smoother," observed Acharya J. B. Kripalani speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the Freedom Group and the Nationalist Christian Party, at the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Thursday evening, to pay homage to the martyrs of 1942.

"Whether just in terms of violence or non-violence we were found wanting", said the speaker and added that "we were found wanting because we were not organised".

Had there been proper organisation, continued the speaker, the movement would have been much better conducted. It would have been more systematic.

"We were hanging between violence and non-violence," remarked the speaker and added "we were not prepared for either".

Not only was the want of organisation manifested in the struggle, but in every sphere of life in this country this defect was present.

"Whether you believe in violence or non-violence," continued the Acharya, the actual fight depended upon moral qualities. These qualities, of course, resulted from organisation, co-operation and discipline.

The speaker was of the opinion that Gandhiji's method had yielded better result than any other method so far. In conclusion he stressed the need for the implementation of the Constructive Programme.

After the speaker answered, questions from members of the audience the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

Chinese "Greatly Heartened"

CHUNGKING, August 9. (A.P.A.): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek today sent a telegram to Generalissimo Stalin expressing "sincerest admiration and most profound gratification" on Russia's declaration of war which, he says, has "greatly heartened" the entire Chinese nation.

Japan May Announce Surrender Any Moment

Atomic Bomb On Nagasaki

GUAM, August 9, (Reuter): Nagasaki, the big Japanese port, was attacked with an atomic bomb at noon (Japanese Time) on Thursday.

A message received in New York says that the bomber crew reported excellent results according to a special communique issued by General Carl Spaatz. General Spaatz added that no further details were available.

General Spaatz' announcement did not state whether one or more bombs were dropped on Nagasaki.

It is considered probably, however, adds Reuter's special correspondent, that one bomb only was used, for this, if dropped accurately, would be sufficient to wipe Nagasaki off the map. The town of Nagasaki, which lies at the western extremity of the peninsula of Fizen, is only about a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile in width.

Nagasaki, lying on the west coast of the southernmost islands of Kyushu, was Japan's gateway to China and to Europe being the main port for China.

It has a population of nearly 23,000. Among its shipyards is the Mitsubishi dockyard at Akunoura, where both warships and large ocean-going steamers are built. Both the city and the port are strongly fortified.

ALLIED POSITIONS IN BURMA SHELLED

S. E. A. C. Reshuffle Foreshadowed

ADV. H.Q. SEAC, August 9. (A.P.I.) In the lower Sittang area, the enemy continued harassing tactics against our forward positions which were again shelled, says to-day's SEAC 'Communique'.

East of Abya, on the Pegu-Martaban railway, 22 miles north-east of Pegu, our patrols probed enemy defensive screens astride the road and railway west of the Sittang river.

Eight miles north of Nyaumglebin, a force of more than a hundred enemy was engaged by our troops who inflicted a large number of casualties.

Our troops operating on the Toungoo-Mawchi road continued their advance without opposition.

S. E. A. C. COMMAND

A reshuffle in the command of Allied land forces in South-east Asia is foreshadowed as a pre-requisite to the launching of operations against the Japanese, writes Narinder Sethi A. P. I. war correspondent.

The reshuffle may come as a pleasant surprise to officers and men serving in the theatre.

Axis."

Will Russians Contact Chinese Reds Now?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. (A.P.A.): Among the questions brought into the spotlight by Russia's entry into the war is what will become of the Chiang Kai-Shek-Chinese Communist deadlock in China.

Far-reaching and varied as the possibilities are, the Russian influence on the impasse seems certain to assume a major role very soon as Moscow's armies are expected to come in contact with the Chinese Red forces along China's northern boundaries.

Big questions seem to be: Will Moscow undertake an all-out cooperation with Red China to the detriment of Chiang and the Chungking Government?

Will Russia, now an ally of Chungking in the war against Japan, demand that China's war efforts be hightened by Chinese Red allegiance to Chungking?

Or will Stalin demand a coalition Government composed of recognised Chungking and Chinese Communist elements?

High quarters in Washington say they do not know the answers, and indicate they are adopting "a wait and see" policy.

Red Army Smashes Into Manchuria: Halsey's Third Fleet Achieves Complete Tactical Surprise

(From "Reuters" And "A.P.A.")

LONDON, August 9.

With Soviet guns thundering along the border of Manchuria, Nagasaki probably obliterated by atom bomb Number Two, and air and sea attacks continuing with unabated ferocity, Japanese news services throughout today were hinting hard at the possibility of an imminent "important announcement".

The tension pervading Washington was keynoted by the Presidential Press Secretary, Charles Ross, when he told correspondents: "You can't tell what will happen during the day". But he refused to confirm or deny if Tokyo's warnings of an imminent announcement indicate that negotiations between Japan and the Allies were under way.

RED ARMY SMASHES INTO MANCHURIA

SANFRANCISCO: Russian forces smashed into Manchuria in a two-pronged drive from the east and from the west as the Russian declaration of war against Japan became effective, a Tokyo broadcast said today.

A Japanese imperial headquarters 'communique' also broadcast by the Tokyo radio suggested that the vast pincer movement was directed against cracking the Kwantung Army, the pride of Emperor Hirohito's forces.

At the same time, the Japanese 'communique' said, Soviet planes raided unidentified targets in northern Korea and northern Manchuria.

The Japanese garrison forces in Manchuria were joined by troops of the puppet regime in engaging the invaders in "self-defence", the 'communique' said.

The Japanese Domei News Agency said that the Russians had battered their way across the eastern frontier of Manchuria at "several points" along a 300-mile line extending southward from Hutou to Hunchun.

Hutou is 350 miles east of Harbin, and Hunchun is about 240 miles south-east of that key industrial centre which is regarded as a prime Russian objective.

Sharp fighting is reported in progress in all the invaded areas both east and west.

The Imperial Japanese 'communique' did not identify the aerial targets, but the Domei Agency said that they included Harbin and Kirin, capital of Kiran province, and Bashin and Genzan in Korea.

According to the Tokyo radio, the Manchurian Puppet Government has proclaimed a defence decree for the entire nation "against the Soviet armies' unlawful invasion".

Soviet Objective

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuter).—For the moment the Kwantung Army, rather than the Japanese Islands, is the immediate Russian objective, and it is possible, therefore, that the Red Army in the Far East will conduct

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 5)

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Uranium Shares Up Ninety Points

TORONTO, August 9. (U.P.A.): Shares in a leading Uranium company advanced as much as 90 points in trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday following announcement of the atomic bomb in which uranium is the principal component.

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Red Bid To Avenge 1905

LONDON, August 9. (Reuter): Russia's declaration of war on Japan, with its dramatic timing—to-day is the 40th anniversary of a "Black Day" in Russian history when a Czarist Delegation began to negotiate terms of peace after Russian defeat at the hands of the Japanese—has the specific purpose of liquidating the so-called Japanese Kwangtung army, on the Chinese mainland and in Manchuria, which is the main reason for the Japanese Government's inability to surrender, writes Jon Kimche, Reuter's commentator. On international affairs.

On August 9, 1905, a Russian Peace Delegation at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, began talks which ended with surrender by the Russians of Port Arthur and northern Sakhalin, with Russian evacuation of Manchuria, and with her recognition of Korea as Japanese sphere of influence.

Now, on August 9, 1945, Red Armies have begun a campaign which will almost certainly lead to their regaining their lost territories.

(LATEST NEWS Pg. 5)

This base map of the Pacific theatre shows the distances between various strategic points in the area. The entry of U. S. S. R. into the war against Japan puts within Allied grasp territory which completes the ring of steel around Japan.

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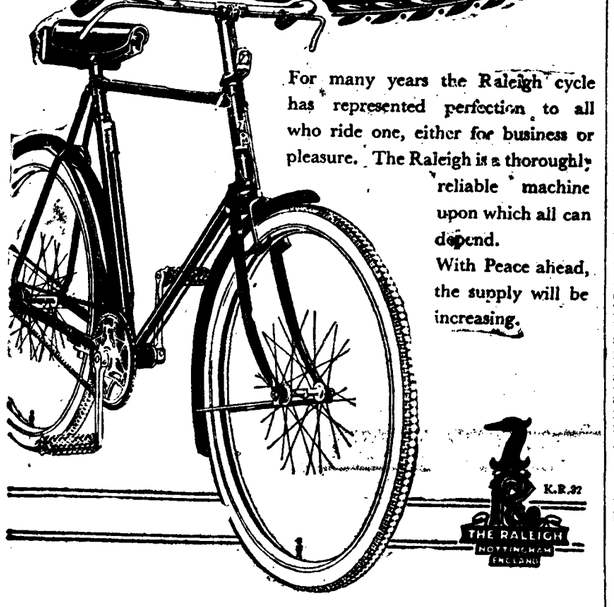

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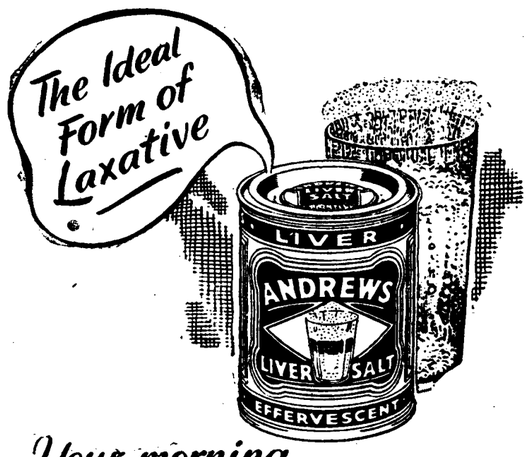

Your morning
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INNER CLEANLINESS IS THE FIRST RULE OF HEALTH

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

By J. C. Maitra

The Fourth Test Match between England and Australia has ended in a draw. This was to be expected in a three-day match with the batsmen on top on both sides. The Aussies, winning the toss, had the first lease of the wicket, and compiled 388 runs. Their innings was characterised by a brilliant century by Miller who, batting for nearly three hours and a half contributed a chanceless 116 including ten hits to the boundary. Pope and Pollard captured 4 wickets each, but the former showed a much better analysis than the latter.

A RECORD CROWD AT LORDS

The home team in their reply surpassed their opponent's total with six wickets in hand and ultimately amassed 468 at the cost of seven wickets only. Their venture also was noted by a magnificent century Washbrook being responsible for 112 which included one six, one five and seven fours. Evidently the Australian bowlers failed to terrorise England's batsmen. The match concluded with the visitors scoring 140 at the cost of 4 wickets.

It is worthy of note that this engagement roused the keenest in England so much so that the Lords ground broke the previous record by gathering a crowd of 34.000 spectators.

ADVANTAGE TO AUSTRALIANS

England having failed to win this Test, the Australians have the advantage of two to one in their favour. If they succeed in forcing a draw in the fifth Test at Manchester, if not an outright victory, they will carry the rubber with them. Although the limit of the last engagement has been raised to four-days, it is very doubtful if Hammond's team despite its superior strength, will be able to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, unless of course the clerk of the weather extends a helping hand to them. Anyway, the result of this contest will be looked forward to with considerable interest all over the cricketing world.

G.I.P. SURPRISES E.H.Q.

With a break in the monsoon more surprising results are being dished out at the Cooperage. Who could believe that the mediocre G.I.P. Railway would get even with the Embarkation Head Quarters last year's League champions, and that too after they were down by two goals. Actually that is what happened. It is really very creditable on the part of the Railwaymen to make such a fine rally. Barefooted as most of them are, they took good advantage of the dry conditions. With a little more luck they might have even carried the day. What a difference the absence of one man, Tommy Walker, makes to the E.H.Q.! The loss of one point puts a serious handicap on the Embarkation. Unless more surprises are in store, it seems that the fight for the Senior Harwood League title, will rest between Tata's and Royal Air Force.

KALYAN'S EXTRAORDINARY TRANSFORMATION

Kalyan sprang a big surprise on the Cooperage-goers on Wednesday, but it was of a different nature. They turned out a different outfit altogether—replacing eight of their old hands with six of the West African Force and two of the Italian navy—a truly International affair. The W.I.F.A. owes an explanation to the public how this can be done under their Transfer Rules. They refused to give permission to some of the local players to play for Trades India, another local side, in a competition outside the province, namely, the I.F.A. Shield at Calcutta. Had they given the permission it might have enhanced Bombay's prestige and reputation in an All-India Competition. But then this rule worked as a stumbling block. Now the Services are playing havoc with it with impunity and the rulers of the W.I.F.A. are sitting tight with folded hands!

TRANSFER RULES

Not that it mattered very much to the TIL. They should have won by a heavy margin if only their shooting was more accurate and pungent. Of course, Lambert in the Kalyan goal brought off some really good saves. Still they had plenty of chances to pile of a robust figure. The question is whether the Service players have full freedom to play for as many teams as they like and at the same time too. They are allowed to play even for civilian team with which they have no connection whatever. The way the Transfer Rule is being administered today is nothing short of scandal.

TUG OF WAR BETWEEN OLD RIVALS

The I.F.A. Shield has arrived at its last stage with Mohan Bagan and East Bengal in the running for the trophy. Neither of them had any serious opposition to reach it. Who will win the trophy, it is difficult to forecast, because both of them stand on a footing of equality. Even the Calcutta League has remained undecided up to now because they have scored equal number of points. So they will have to meet twice yet to decide the fate of the Shield and the League, unless both sides agree to accept the decision of one match for both. Really speaking they should not do so as there is every chance of the first result being upset in the second. And the public are sure, to support both the engagements in large numbers. The results will be awaited with interest on this side of India as there is every possibility of both these teams visiting Bombay during the Rovers Cup this season.

I.F.A. RUNNERS UP CHALLENGE SHIELD

To perpetuate the memory of the "Father of Indian Football" Nagendra Prosad Sarbadhikary, the I.F.A. governing body will run a novel challenge shield for the runners-up of the I.F.A. shield tournament from this year. The shield has been made by a special artist who have engraved the map of India giving prominence to Bengal where a boy is shown kicking the football.

The shield has been presented by the N. P. Sarbadhikari Memorial Committee.

In a private letter about various other subjects, a Pai officer greatly praises *Milton* as follows:—

"I'm down to about half a bottle of Milton . . . *and with the mosquito and sandfly season just starting I shall have to go carefully . . . I always cut myself when I shave and I always rub* Milton *in to prevent infection and ensure quick healing. In nearly 4 years, with this place full of skin infections, I've never had a cut go bad."*

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Thousand Peasants Face Great Hardships

Govt.'s Decision To Stop Supply Of Water Leaves Sugar-Cane Growers Without Means Of Livelihood

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A. (Bombay) and General Secreary, Maharashtra Kisan Sabha, has issued the following statement:—

About a thousand peasant proprietors in Ahmdnagar District who used to grow sugar cane on their lands, situated within the factory areas, have been deprived of their only means of livelihood by the new policy of the Government of Bombay, of stopping their supply of water from the canal from the month of February, 1946. The peasants were being supplied with water from the canal for growing cane since the very inception of the canals. The peasants who have been thus threatened with utter ruin met in a Conference on the 12th of August under my Presidentship and decided to wait in a deputation on the Advisor to the Governor. In reply to my letter asking for an appointment I am informed by the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, that Government after most careful consideration has decided to stop supply of water to the peasants for cane in Factory area. "In the circumstances, no object will be achieved in receiving a deputation as proposed by you."

Since the peasants were being supplied with water from canals since their inception, one would naturally like to know what is the object of the Government in their sudden departure from the old policy. The notices which have been served on the peasants intimating them that they would not be supplied with water from the canals from February 1946 mention no reason which necessitated Government to adopt the new policy

Since this question concerns the livelihood of thousand peasants it is necessary that His Excellency the Governor should intervene in the matter and give the subject careful and sympathetic consideration with a view to secure justice to these peasants.

The demand of the peasants that Government should continue to supply them with water from canal as before is so obviously just that is deserves the support of all those who have the cause of the peasants at heart. The Maharashtra Kisan Sabha appeals to all patriots and patriotic parties to strengthen the Kisan Sabha to fight back this attack on the rights of the peasants by lending their support to the demand of these peasants.

'Married While Tito Fought'

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, August 8.

A Belgrade message says that Marshal Tito's statement that the new Yugoslav democracy and monarchy are incompatible may have sounded like a thunder from a clear blue sky to most people abroad, but it did not come as surprise to observers in the Yugoslav capital.

King Peter has been discredited here for too long a time to survive ridicule whereto his name has been subjected. Typical is the slogan painted on peasant houses in many villages "King Married While Tito Fought". It is not only a coarse jeer about King Peter's marriage to a member of the Greek royal family that harmed the King nearly as much as any other single factor excepts the emergence of Marshal Tito as the national hero replacing the King as the symbol of the unity of Yugoslavia's numerous peoples.

Marshol Tito is worshipped throughout Yugoslavia as much as Marshal Stalin is in Russia; but there is even more human warmth in the relations between Yugoslavs and Marshal Tito. In this predominantly agricultural country peasants sing "Comrade Tito, Our Little Lamb, Give Us Machineguns to Fight our Foes". Or "Comrade Tito, Little White Violet, You Are our Hope and Strength".

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR FRANCE

Referendum And General Elections To Decide Its Nature

PARIS, August 8 (Reuter): The French Cabinet, at a special meeting today, decided that the general election and referendum about the question whether the new Parliament is to be a Two-Chamber Parliament in accordance with 1875 Constitution or a Single Chamber Constituent Assembly is to be held on October 2.

After two days of discussions the Cabinet decided to maintain the principle of the referendum, arguing that in the present conditions it is for the nation to decide whether the constitutional laws of 1875 are to be considered valid.

Today's decisions indicate that Government intends to adhere to the main lines of its original proposals concerning reform of the Constitution inspite of the heavy vote against them in the Consultative Assembly on July 29.

WHEN THEY COME BACK...

HE IS BACK, this time for good. His wife with tears of joy welcomes him home. The son he had left behind as a baby in arms now looks at him with awe and silent pride. This happy moment will come to thousands of homes, when the long hard fight against Japan comes to a successful conclusion.

The United Nations are straining every nerve to end the war quickly. Vast quantities of munitions are pouring into the East. Large forces are on the way to fight alongside our men. The end and the Victory are certain. But remember, the answer to "When will our heroes return?" depends also on what we do on the home front. We must not relax our efforts. We must continue to bear our war-time burdens and all that they involve with courage and determination.

The fanatical and brutal Japanese militarists are playing for time so that we may grow tired and weary and a compromise peace may leave in their hands the fruits of eight years of aggression. But they must not be allowed to prolong the war a day longer than we can help, for everyday that passes sees our soldiers, sailors and airmen pay the forfeit with their lives.

Let us finish the fight for good, so that men may live again with dignity and pride in the clean atmosphere of lasting peace.

INDIA FIGHTS ON..

Issued by the Department of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India. AAA 356

This work was supported by a fellowship from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

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PRITHVIRAJ, SHOBHANA
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JANAK'S Screen Sensation
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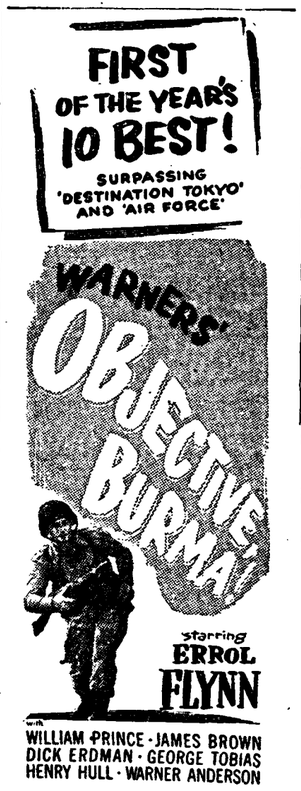

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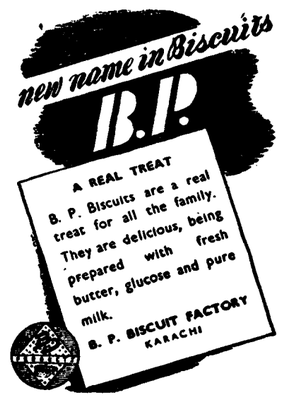
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 3, 2001.
Muslim: Ramjan 1, 1365.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 11, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-18 a.m. Sunset: 8-9 p.m.
Hightide: 2-09, 14.37.
Lowtide: 8-02 20.50.

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Lecture by Rev. A. Heras on the tradition of the Moti Kagzis' at 6-30 p.m., at Prospect Chambers Annexe.

EXHIBITION-SALE OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS: At C. J. Hall. Opening ceremony to-day, at 6 p.m., by J. B. Krishnarai M. Javeri. Entrance free. Exhibition open till 15th inst.

RECEPTION TO BAKTAVATSLAM: Under the auspices of the Matunga and Sion Taluka Congress Samitis a public reception will be given to Sjt. M. Baktavatsiam, Convener Madras Legislative Assembly Congress Party, to-day at 9 p.m., in the Hall of the Podar College, Matunga. Sjt. K. Srinivasan will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KHAR. Public Meeting at Laxminagar Hall, Khar, at 9 p.m., Prof. V. G. Rao presiding. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Mr. V. H. Mehta Mrs. Tarangini Rasiklal, Mr. M. C. Vaidya Rev. P. E. Pernandes, Mrs. Meherbhanoo Jhabvala and others will address the gathering.

BENGAL CENTRAL BANK, LTD.: The Bombay branch of the Bengal Central Bank Ltd. opens on Friday, the 10th inst., at Patel House, 10, Churchgate Street, Fort. It is the oldest clearing and scheduled Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of ward No. 18 (Parbhadevi-Worli) will meet near the junction of DeLisle Road and Gokhale Road on Saturday 11th inst., at 6.51 a.m. (B. T.) 8.30 a.m. (S. T.) to go round the ward.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain Study Class on "Evolutionary Periods" from Echoes from the Orient by W. Q. Judge. 6-15 p.m., to-day.

Women's Spinning Demonstration To-morrow

Smt. Jayashri Raiji Secretary of the Congress Women's Committee, writes: The Spinning demonstration organised by the Committee will take place to-morrow (Saturday, August 11) at Jinnah Hall, between 2 and 3 p.m.

Those women organisations and women Congress workers who have been invited to join the demonstration are hereby once again reminded to bring their own charkhas. Cotton slivers will be supplied at Jinnah Hall by the Committee.

Mayor's Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary Committee

The following donations have been announced:—

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Rs. 25,000; Sir Ratan Tata Trust Rs. 10,000, The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd. Rs. 10,000; The Chhoi Silk Mill Company, Ltd. Rs. 5,001; "The Times of India" Rs. 2,500; Miss Freny Baria Rs. 1. Total Rs. 52,512.

Donations may please be sent to the Mayor of Bombay or the Hon. Treasurers of the Committee at the Municipal Office Fort, Bombay.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA CENTENARY: Under the joint auspices of the Bombay South India Club, South Indian Association, South Indian Education Society Mysore Association, Keraleeya Samaj, Malayalee Christian Association, Kannada Sangh and the Kannada Education Society, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Centenary of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Matunga, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m., under the Presidentship of Mr. M. A. Master.

Messrs Jamnadas Dwarkadas, J. M. Tijoriwalla and K. Srinivasan will speak.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

FRIDAY, Aug. 10

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1.23½ kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (E) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Firoz Dastur 8-45 Cottuvadyam 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Saleh Mohammad and Party 9-30 Thumriyan 9-40 Gokulibai Kakodkar 12-30 p.m. Popular Stage Hits 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Naat, Qawwali and Ghazal 1-30 News (E) 1-40 L. Music 2-30 For Women (G) 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Natwarlal Nayak 5-15 Gokuli Bai Kakodkar 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 U. M. Maniar 6-15 Bhajans 6-30 News (H) 6-40 News (B) 6-45 Gat Tora On Tabla 71 Women's Contribution to Marathi Literature (M) 7-15 Firoze Dastur 7-45 Music From Film 8-0 Saleh Mohammad and Party 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 A I R Orchestra 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Des on Gottuvadyam 9-45 World Affairs (B B C) 10-0 U M Maniar (G) 10-15 Saleh Mohammad and Party 10-30 Phiroz Dastur.

REQUISITIONING OF PROPERTY HELD ULTRA VIRES

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati).

Tan Bug Taim and others .. Petitioners.

vs.

The Collector of Bombay .. Respondent.

The petitioners carried on business in partnership, running the Kokwah Chinese Restaurant at Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Bunder, for about seven years. On 16th February 1945, the respondent by an order made by him under Rule 75A of the Defence of India Rules requisitioned the premises and called upon the petitioners to hand over possession forthwith to the Commander 167L of C Sub-area. The petitioners challenged this Requisition Order on various grounds and prayed for an order and injunction against the respondent under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act to forbear from enforcing that order. After a very protracted hearing, his Lordship had reserved judgment in the case which was delivered on Thursday.

JUDGMENT

Delivering a very exhaustive and learned judgment running into 131 typed sheets of fulscap, His Lordship stated that the Requisition Order had been challenged on three grounds—first, that Section 2(2) (XXIV) of the Defence of India Act and Rule 75A of the Defence of India Rules under which the Requisition Order was made were 'ultra vires' the Central Legislature; secondly, that even if they were not 'ultra vires' the respondent had no power to issue the order; and thirdly, that the Requisition Order was bad as contravening Section 15 of the Defence of India Act.

His Lordship observed that the powers of the Indian Legislatures were confined to the items in the Legislative Lists appended to the Government of India Act, though they were plenary in respect of those items. His Lordship held that "requisition" meant requiring the property for use and was distinct from the "acquisition" of property which meant the obtaining or getting of the property or an interest in it. Requisitioning was therefore not covered by Item 9 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, nor did it confer rights in or over the property so as to fall within Item 21 in that List. His Lordship therefore held that though there was a proclamation of emergency under Section 102 of the Government of India Act, in the absence of a public notification by the Governor-General under Section 104(1) of that Act in regard to the residuary powers of liquidation empowering it to do so, the Central Legislature had no power to enact Section 2(2) (XXIV) and Rule 75A which were not covered by any item in the legislative lists and were therefore 'ultra vires' the powers of that Legislature.

SECOND CONTENTION REJECTED

His Lordship, however, rejected the second contention advanced by the petitioners and held that though the necessary result of the Requisition Order might be to deprive the petitioners of their goodwill and their business, that did not convert the order of requisition of the premises into an order requisitioning goodwill and business which the petitioners contended could only be done under section 2(2)(XX) of the D.I. Act and Rule 81 of the D.I. Rules. His Lordship was of opinion that those provisions were not the only ways in which Government could deal with commercial undertakings.

Referring to Section 15 of the Defence of India Act which laid down that any authority acting in pursuance of that Act "shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property as little as may be consonant with the purpose" of that Act, His Lordship held that the Requisition Order directing the petitioners to hand over possession "forthwith" was a flagrant breach of section 15 which was mandatory and not merely "a sop to the public" aggrieved by these drastic provisions, that it was an abuse of the powers conferred on the respondent and in excess of them and was therefore not protected by section 16(1) of that Act from being called in question in a court of law.

His Lordship further held that the Court had the power to order the respondent to forbear from doing an act which would deprive the petitioners of their property—such forbearance being "clearly incumbent" on him—both under the common law of England applicable in India and under section 299 (1) of the Government of India Act. His Lordship was of opinion that the petition was not bad under any of the provisions to Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act and though the Crown was not a party to it or bound by it, once the law was laid down by a competent judicial authority it would be followed by the Crown (1916) I K. B. 595 at 610). His Lordship held that a suit would require two months' statutory notice and was therefore not an "adequate legal remedy" which could bar the present petition under proviso (d) to that section.

On the evidence his Lordship found as a fact that the petitioners had failed to establish that the respondent had been guilty of any discrimination against owners of Chinese Restaurants.

His Lordship, therefore, made an order in favour of the petitioners in terms prayed for in their petition and ordered the respondent to pay their costs. His Lordship granted a certificate under Section 205 of the Government of India Act to enable the respondent to appeal to the Federal Court.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. M. M. Jhaveri and Mr. C. N. Daji instructed by Messrs. Gagrat & Co. appeared for the petitioners. The Advocate-General and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by the Solicitor to the Central Government appeared for the respondent.

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WEATHER CHART

POONA, August 9, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, from 1st January, 1945, and departure from the normal recorded at 08.00 hours (I. S. T.), on August 9:—

Allahabad 102 85 0 10.8 plus 2.4, BOMBAY 86 77 0.7 59.7 plus 11.1, Calcutta 93 81 T 24.6 minus 13.5, Cawnpore 102 82 0 6.4 minus 12.8, Jacobabad 99 85 0 5.6 plus 2.8 Jubbulpore 94 76 0.4 45.2 plus 9.7, Karachi 90 81 0 6.3 plus 0.4, Lahore 94 78 0 16.5 plus 4.1, Lucknow 100 83 0 13.4 minus 9.4, Madras 94 76 0.1 10.3 minus 0.1, Mysore 81 68 0 18.0 plus 3.5, Nagpur 93 73 1.2 36.4 plus 6.6, Patna 95 80 0 18.1 minus 7.4, Simla 68 60 0 39.4 minus 1.5.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is amazing how much both happiness and efficiency can be increased by cultivation of an orderly mind, which thinks about a matter adequately at the right time, rather than inadequately at all times. When a difficult or worrying decision has to be reached, as soon as all the data are available, give the matter your best thought and make your decision; having made the decision, do not revise it unless some new facts comes to your knowledge. Nothing is so exhausting as indecision, and nothing is so futile.

— BERTRAND RUSSELL

The Bombay Chronicle

THE END?

Russia has entered the war against Japan. Ever since October last year when Generalissimo Stalin first denounced Japan as an aggressor the entry of Russia in the war seemed inevitable. The subsequent termination of the Treaty with Japan and the Potsdam discussions made it almost imminent. The Moscow announcement of the war with Japan had thus no element of surprise in it. What was truly dramatic about it was the moment chosen for making it. Japan as well as the world had hardly recovered from the shock of the use of atomic bomb when she received what is virtually the last blow. The atomic bomb had placed before her the choice of timely surrender or swift destruction. Russia's declaration of war may, in fact, prove a blessing in disguise to her inasmuch as it will make her choose —and choose betimes—the lesser evil and save her people from incalculable destruction and unimagineable suffering.

The Russian decision, if it brings about this result—as we have no doubt it will—will also prove a blessing to the world. For, as M. Molotov points out, it is the only method to free the people of the world from further suffering and to give the Japanese people a chance of avoiding the dangers and destruction which Germany experienced after her refusal of unconditional surrender". What Germany suffered after her refusal to surrender was nothing compared to the horrible prospect that awaits Japan if the atomic bomb raids continue for some days and let us hope the conviction that defeat is inescapable in view of the virtual blockade of Japan, her isolation from the rest of the empire and occupied territories and the inexorable pincer movements of Russian and American forces, will soon dawn on the Japanese militarists and they will come to a quick and wise decision. It is true that, considering their past and their behaviour during the war, the decision to surrender unconditionally may seem more difficult than recklessly to consign the country and her people to rack and ruin. But, the revelation now made that less than a month ago the Mikado himself—who commands great respect among his people—had appealed to Russia to mediate between his country and the Allies strengthens the hope that the sense of false prestige will not prevail and that, as is suggested, the Mikado will save his Ministers' face by himself ordering his army commanders to ask for terms to save his people from destruction.

So far as Russia is concerned, her decision may have been determined by the realization that the end of war was near—especially after the terrific discovery of the atomic bomb—and by her desire to have an effective voice in the imposition of terms of surrender and in the making of ultimate post-war territorial and other arrangements. Whatever her motives may be, there is little doubt that she has rendered a great service to humanity by entering the war at the time she has done, because her participation in it will without doubt hasten its end and thus save Japan from the horrible fate threatened by repeated atomic bomb raids and, what is more, save the Allied Nations from undying shame of having continued resort to such an inhuman weapon.

Post-War Reconstruction

Several instructive observations and interesting suggestions were made by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, when presiding over its annual general meeting at Delhi. He is clearly apprehensive about the likely dislocation of the country's economy, on the cessation of the war-time demand for goods and services. The specialised demand of the war has already experienced some decline after the close of the European war. Indications of that feature are to be found in the note circulation of this country, where, in recent weeks, a tendency to deflation is noticeable. The bulk, if not the whole, of currency inflation in this country, and the consequent rise in prices has, Sir Chintaman recognises, been brought about by war-time expenditure. With the disappearance of that spending, a hiatus must be caused, which would lead to serious dislocation unless alternative demand is created for equivalent goods and services. These latter should be of the normal every day category so that the shock administered to the national economy by years of war should be absorbed, and not affect unduly its reconversion as well as development. Sir Chintaman suggests, as an alternative, Government spending. But unless Government spending is part of a comprehensive national plan of all-round development,—not only in industry, but also in agriculture, utilities and services,—the evil is more likely to change complexion than disappear altogether. Judging from the war-time experience, public expenditure under the present Government has been wasteful, extravagant, and, apart from the exigencies of the war, without any co-ordination, so as to fit into a planned system. If the same agency is to compensate for the disappearance of war-time demand by creating a new demand for consumer as well as capital goods, without any avoidable injury to our national economy, it must do so in a co-ordinated manner; and that will not be without a comprehensive national plan. The plans, however that have so far been made, particularly by Provincial Governments, seem to have paid more attention to securing employment for war veterans, in social services and administrative machinery, than in any productive field proper. To that extent the warning of Sir Chintaman that in all planning, careful regard should be paid, not only to the plans proving renumerative, but also to the larger aspect of providing employment and productive equipment, as well as the health and welfare of the people, is more than justified.

For facilitating large scale plans of industrialisation and general development, observed the leading banker, reliance is naturally placed upon the accumulated sterling assets. There are two features, however, of the utilisation of these frozen assets of India for use in her real development, which are not stressed by Sir Chintaman as they perhaps might have been. Purchase of capital goods for India from Britain and liquidation thereby of the sterling assets will bring to India industrial equipment that may not only be comparatively less efficient than similar material available in America, but may also tie up the productive organisation into relatively inefficient equipment for a whole generation and so place an unnecessary handicap upon our competitive capacity. Sir Chintaman is no doubt aware that the effects of over-pricing by foreign producers would be very serious in respect of machinery and capital goods, as it might lead to over-capitalisation in this country, and so place India in a relatively disadvantageous position, whether in foreign trade or domestic economy. The other aspect of the same general problem of realising our sterling assets is noticeable in the advice to take a "realistic" view of the possibilities in that direction. Any hope of liquidating the sterling assets quickly, and as a part of the world problem of post-war settlement of capital belonging to different countries locked up in a leading belligerent, seems to be doomed by Sir Chintaman's view that India must reconcile herself to a bilateral treatment of this problem. That is to say, India and Britain must settle it amongst themselves, without reference to any outside aid, such as that of America by way of guarantee or endorsement of the British I. O. U.'s. Efforts, therefore, now being made in the United States by Indian industrialists and suggestions by American publicists for persuading Britain to release as soon as possible India's sterling balances, are not likely to find high favour in the official circles in this country as well as in Britain. Those, however, who are familiar with the actual economic conditions in Britain, and her own post-war needs for reconstruction and rehabilitation, let alone the resumption of her competitive position in the world trade, will not at all be surprised by this pessimism. The process of retransfer is bound to be very protracted. But even if it is spread over thirty or fifty years, the amount annually due to India will, judging from the present conditions of Britain, be perhaps too large for her resources as well as her own needs. Sir Chintaman has done well to emphasise the finding of the Parliamentary Committee on British War-time Expenditures in India, which authoritatively declares that the sterling assets have been built up through Britain's purchases in this country made at prices by no means as high as those prevailing in the United Kingdom. There is, therefore, no case for scaling down these assets, in ethics or economics. But even supposing post-war conditions necessitate a revaluation, the spreading-over of the retransfer over a period longer than fifty years would be inadvisable, in Indian as well as British interest.

In another passage of his address, the Governor of the Reserve Bank has drawn attention to the war-time growth of banking in this country and some of its undesirable tendencies, like overcapitalisation, excessive branches, or speculative business. It may be part of prudence as well as farsight for the Reserve Bank to advise Government so as to reject the applications on increase in capital by banks in areas already overcrowded with banking facilities, or which are engaged in unsatisfactory business. Judging, however, from the country's banking needs as a whole, its population, trade and production, our existing banking facilities are far from adequate. The growth of mushroom banking in unsuitable areas, or with inadvisable business is doubtless a danger against which the country should be guarded. But the country's need for increased banking facilities, larger number of branches and a varied type of business can equally not be denied. Sir Chintaman's apprehensions are due to his assumption of banking remaining, as it is, a private enterprise. Many of those fears will prove groundless if banking is a nationalised public utility service. The Governor refers to the consolidating banking legislation, now before a Select Committee of the Assembly, which no doubt tries to guard against some of the difficulties mentioned in the address But that bill does nothing to ensure a reasonable expansion in banking facilities to minister to the growing productive organisation. Nor does it strike at the root of some of the handicaps of banking in India, namely, inexperienced directorate and unskilled management, not to mention the greed for profit, which is the father of all evil in banking. No provision is also made for a regular, periodical scrutiny of the working of a bank, so as to guard against undesirable tendencies creeping up to a point at which ruin becomes almost inevitable. While welcoming, therefore, a reference to this and like aspects of the country's economy in the annual pronouncement by the leading banker in the country, we cannot help observing that the remedy will have to be much more radical and sweeping than Sir Chintaman seems prepared for.

Frankly Speaking

An Unforgettable Day

The national struggle for independence has invested several days and weeks with potent memories and have made them occasions for enthusiastic celebration. Such for instance, is the National Week from the 6th to 13th April in memory of the anti-Rowlatt Act agitation and the sequel in Amritsar, or the 1st of August, the death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak or the 2nd October, anniversary of Gandhiji's birthday, or the 26th January, the Independence Day. But no day has so gripped the imagination of young and old alike as the 9th of August, the day of the first spontaneous resistance by the country to Government's big effort to crush the Congress. That effort has been a colossal failure, if it has not acted as a boomerang. Millions now celebrate the day and derive from it inspiration to intensify the struggle for independence.

The Task For The Morrow

The celebrations in Bombay, as presumably elsewhere, were restrained and dignified in accordance with the repeated suggestions of the Congress President. There need not have been any restrictions thereon anywhere. But in some places the authorities were either panicky or vindictive while they could afford to be. And they put needless and vexatious restrictions on the day's activities. That has led to some arrests but they do not seem to be many, so far as available reports go, and most of the arrested men may be released on the close of the Liberty Week, if not earlier. Any way the Liberty Week will, we are sure, be duly celebrated everywhere, in one form or other. And nowhere will people fail, in the words of Mrs. Naidu, to "pay silent and tender homage to the dead whose lives have been a blood offering and burnt offering in the cause of Indian Independence". But she rightly urges us not to linger unduly "upon the frontiers of yesterday"; for 'to-morrow beckons to us with urgent and imperative gesture, and bids us, as a nation, bring our highest gifts of courageous and creative wisdom, vision, faith, to the shaping of a free new world for humanity out of the ruins of the old." Let not demonstrations, however necessary, lead the people to neglect constructive work.

Danger Of Drift

Sir Jagdish Prasad and Dr. M. R. Jayakar have, in common with many others, voiced the general feeling in the country in urging upon the Viceroy to form without any further delay a more representative Government at the Centre and establish popular Ministries in the provinces now under Section 93 "with the help of such elements in the national life of India as are willing to co-operate". The suggestion is partly based on the fear that in the absence of any kind of settlement Congress and Government may again "drift into collision". Congress is striving its best to avoid any unnecessary and untimely collision. Almost immediately after his release the President assured all concerned that there was no question now of a militant campaign till the end of the war. At Simla Congress went far out of its usual way in offering a hand of co-operation. If in these circumstances any collision takes place, it will be on Government's initiative. At present Government is only non-co-operating. But, as Sir Jagadish Prasad and Dr. Jayakar point out, the position can be easily worse if the ban on the Congress is not lifted immediately.

Wanted Speedy Action

The two leaders also see danger in the suggestion made in some quarters that the present arrangements in the provinces and at the Centre may be continued until a permanent constitution is framed. They fear—not without reason—that it may take a very long time to frame a permanent constitution and that "the continuance of an unrepresentative Government at the Centre and autocratic rule in Section 93 provinces for a further indefinite period can only be regarded with the greatest dismay." They rightly feel that the present system cannot cope with the vast economic problems of post-war re-adjustments when, among other things, nearly five million men, engaged in war work of one kind or another, will have to be adequately provided for after demobilisation. However, the people will wait for a few days more to see what the Labour Government proposes to do. The new Secretary of State's tribute to Congress workers is good. So is his desire for equal partnership with India. But something more definite than cherishing an ideal is necessary to promote friendship between India and Britain. Nor will it help to regard the ideal as something distant.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

An ambition to own a skyscraper is a lofty ideal.

* * *

A well-bred person is one who does not boast about it.

* * *

The most tireless followers of fortune are a man's creditors.

* * *

If a woman isn't quite sure of her husband she always advertises for a plain cook.

* * *

Love is responsible for a good many frosts in summer and for a few heat waves in winter.

* * *

Try letting other people's affairs alone and you will have more time to attend to your own.

C Ward By-election

A by-election for the Municipal Corporation will take place shortly in 'C' Ward for the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. J. Vora. I understand that there are as many as 12 applications before the Bombay Congress Control Board, and Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy is one of the applicants.

The Congress Municipal Party as it is constituted to-day has two Muslims, 3 Parsees, 3 Harijans and the rest 59 are Hindus. Out of these three are ladies.

I understand that Mr. Abidali has been an aspirant for the Corporation seat since 1941, but his claims have been unceremoniously brushed aside for one reason or other In 1941, when there was a seat vacant in 'C' Ward, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi was given preference by Congress with the assurance to Mr. Abidali that he would get a chance at the next by-election. Since then three by-elections took place—Mr. Abidali's claims being consistently thrown to the winds.

At a time when Congress has been dubbed as a 'Hindu body', it is but meet and just that more Muslims should be given chance. I do not mean any Muslim, but worthy men like Mr. Abidali. On the shoulders of Mr. S K. Patil, rests a great responsibility being the Leader of the Congress Municipal Party and enjoying its confidence. Will he act in an impartial manner and in the best interests of our political and civic life?

T. R. PAI.

Potentialities Of Uranium-235

LONDON, August 7:—Studying official announcements regarding the atom bomb, scientists at Chicago University believe that the major problem has been solved concerning the strange qualities of the lustrous metal uranium and its deadly derivative "U-235", cables the "Daily Mail" Chicago correspondent.

Uranium itself is cheap 10sh. per lb.—and one pound of "U-235" can be isolated from 140 lb. of uranium.

A tiny spot of "U-235", the scientists state, could fly a plane round the world. One pound equals in energy 5,000,000 lb. of coal or 3,000,000 lb. of petrol.

"WE WILL FULFIL OUR PROMISES TO INDIA"

India Secretary's Assurance During Chat With Journalists

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 9.

In an atmosphere of great cordiality Lord Pethick-Lawrence greeted the London representatives of Indian newspapers at the India Office yesterday. He was accompanied by his Deputy, Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Himself an editor as early as 1901 of a militant newspaper, Lord Pethick-Lawrence assured us that he would be accessible to us individually or collectively. He was aware of our many difficulties and would try to help us. It was an informal gathering. Naturally there was no reference to high politics. When a journalist attempted to discuss the Government policy towards India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence in quite sincere voice said:

"You know my views on India. You know the Labour Party's views on India. We will certainly fulfil our promises. But how can I discuss to-day what we are going to do immediately? After all I have not been in my new Office for even a week. I have not even gone round this very building. I have not yet passed from one corridor to another. I have yet to know how many people work in this building. Moreover, you know, India is not a small country like the size of my pockets. She is not only a big country, but a great country. In fairness to her great people we must do our work with great patience and careful thinking. We are determined to reach our goal, that of a final settlement of this great problem".

To the inevitable question: "What do you think of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah", Lord Pethick-Lawrence gave this estimate: "Who can dispute Mr. Gandhi's greatness, a man so simple and so noble? Pandit Nehru indeed is a very able man. I am a lawyer by profession; so is Mr. Jinnah and to put it in mathematical language. Mr. Jinnah, therefore, is certainly a very capable man".

In his long chat with us lasting over an hour not once did Lord Pethick-Lawrence gloat over Labour's landslide. He attributed Labour's victory to the regeneration of the British people. All that he would add was: "Now that they have sent us to Westminster we must get on with our business."

Lord Pethick-Lawrence is the second man in Britain who has beaten Mr. Churchill in parliamentary election. To-day at the age of 74 he is as determined to beat reaction as he was in 1921 when he beat Mr. Winston Churchill at Leicester. Age may have its impress on his physical appearance. He nevertheless retains those great qualities which make him a statesman. He has vitality, alertness, clear thinking. As colleague said to me. "He may shake his head, but his heart is sound. You can't shake him or rattle him".

A pacifist in the last war. Lord Pethick-Lawrence to-day has moved far far away from that ideal. Obviously world events of the last fifteen years have made him change his views. He admires Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence, but he would not advocate it for his people. He would justify this attitude by referring to Sgr. Mussolini's attack on Abyssinia where he asserts that pacifism could not help the Abyssinian people. He knows the evil that will arise from the atomic bomb; but he will use it to destroy the Japanese evil. After that he would like to use it for civilised purposes.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence is an embodiment of simplicity. Dressed in the simplest of clothes, he believes in three meals per day, and nothing in between. He rarely drinks tea or rarely smokes and is practically a lifelong teetotaller. Someone presented him on the Christmas Day 1939 a bottle of champagne. He opened it in May 1945 for celebrating in company of a dozen friends the victory over fascism. His intimate friend told me last night: "If you gave a child all that Lord Pethick-Lawrence drank for the 365 days of the year, even then that child will remain sober".

Down With Indian Princes' Authoritarian Rule

A.-I. States' People's Standing Committee Demands Establishment Of Full Responsible Govt.

SRINAGAR, August 8. (A.P.I.): The three-day session of the All-India States' People's Conference Standing Committee concluded to-day. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Conference for the past five years, presided. Representatives of various States' organisations participated in the deliberations.

In a thousand word resolution, the Committee dealt with the Hyderabad Nizam's "firman" that Responsible Government as, distinct from Representative Government cannot, under any condition, be established in those Indian States which have either contracted friendly relations with the British Government under historical treaties or are under the protection of the Paramount power.

The resolutions stated: "The fundamental question is whether the future of the Indian States should be considered from the point of view of personal well-being and prosperity of their people. It is clear to the Committee and is recognised by all concerned, even including the British Government, that the final test can only be the progress and well-being of the people as a whole. If that is the test, the Nizam's argument has no substance and if two respective well-beings conflict, the people's well-being must prevail. It is only after this latter has been provided for that the well-being of the ruler can be considered.

"The Committee regrets that the ruler of the Premier State of India should advance argument so little in keeping with both ancient and modern ideas of Government and opposed to the claims of humanity, Freedom and Democracy alike, it is manifest that the present ties which have subsisted for a considerable time between India as a whole and Britain and between the Indian States and Britain cannot last.

AUTHORITARIANISM MUST END.

They are loosening already and are likely to end soon. In such a state of affairs the ruler must necessarily depend on the goodwill of the people and not on foreign assistance for his continuance in his possessions.

In view of the numerous utterances of world statesmen and of the United Nations in the course of the world war it is exceedingly strange that an Indian ruler should talk in terms of complete opposition to all these declarations and should forecast perpetual authoritarian rule for himself. It is for the British Government and its statesmen to declare how far the Nizam's declarations fit in with the British Government's policy in regard to Democracy and freedom. So far as the peoples of the states are concerned they have declared repeatedly and emphatically, in common with the rest of their countrymen in favour of full responsible Government which necessarily involves a democratic form of Government. The Standing Committee cannot therefore accept in any way whatsoever the statement that responsible Government cannot under any conditions be established in those Indian States which have contracted friendly relations with the British Government."

Finally the resolution emphasises that these treaties cannot be allowed to come in the way of the growth of the people and the development of free institutions among them.

REPRESSION OF BHILS CONDEMNED.

The Committee resolution on the plight of nearly seven lakhs of Bhils in the Central India States, notably in Jhabua state, declared that instead of being given special protection as a backward tribal community the Bhils had to suffer continuous and intense repression from Jhabua State which led to firing on innocent Bhils in 1941 and which was since been at crushing the reform movement among them and reducing them to the position of slaves and chattels.

The Committee regretted that the Indore Government had been made an instrument to further the Jhabua State's policy of repression on Bhils and had in this connection extended Pandit Baleshwar Dayal, a State subject, who is a prominent social reformer and humanitarian and founder of the Rajasthan Bhil Sewak Sangh and who during the past eight years had laboured for the uplift of the Bhils and successfully carried out anti-Forced Labour and anti-liquor work.

The Committee hoped that the Maharaja of Indore would set this grave injustice right and would in no way help the anti-Bhil policy of Jhabua State.

The Bharatpur situation formed the subject of another resolution which protested against the arrest of 18 workers of the Rajya Praja Parishad and against the heavy terms of imprisonment of Mr. Alim Mohd. President of the Parishad, and Mr. Jugalkishore Chaturvedi, leader of the Opposition in the Bharatpur Assembly, for speeches on the food problem.

The Committee protested against the arrest of some students also and declared that this policy of the Bharatpur Government was likely to worsen the situation and aggravate a crisis. The Committee urged the Maharaja to interest himself personally in the matter of solving the food problem and release those arrested or convicted.

DEMOCRATIC AUTONOMOUS UNITS.

The Committee by a resolution disapproved the Kalat State Government policy of 'harassment towards the State national party which prevented the functioning of the party in the State. "The President of the party, Mr. Abdul Rajim Khan, and other leading workers have been forced to migrate from the State and settled outside its borders, the entry of certain nationalist papers from Baluchistan has also been prohibited".

The Committee urged the Khan of Kalat to cancel all such restrictions and permit civil liberties and peaceful and legitimate activities of the National party in view of the present conditions and improving changes all over India and the world.

By another resolution the Committee reiterated the objective of the States' people as being establishment of full responsible Government in the State. As an integral part of India the major states would form democratic autonomous units in a free federated India.

The Committee called upon the people of the States "in this hour of change in India and Asia to prepare themselves in every way by organisation and otherwise to realise this objective". The Committee trusted that the rulers of the States would cooperate "in this great and noble endeavour which holds the promise of redeeming one hundred million people from utter poverty and life of suppressed and subject people."

Another resolution urged the rulers of the Indian States to put an end to the repressive policy which "can only lead to increasing conflict and to put themselves in line with the inevitable changes that are coming by removing all bans on the popular movements and releasing all political prisoners and detenus.

The Committee also passed a resolution on the arrest, conviction, the sixtynine-day hunger strike and the death of Shri Devsuman of Tehri Garhwal saying that the treatment meted out to him was most inhuman and vindictive.

Mahatma To Visit Madras In December

WARDHAGANJ, August 9. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi will be visiting Madras in December to preside over the jubilee celebrations of Dakshinibharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, which are to be held in Madras on December 11. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has consented to preside over the celebrations on the request of Mr. N. Satyanarayan, Secretary of the Sabha, who was here for the purpose.

An appeal for Rs. 5,00,000 is being issued on behalf of the Sabha. The appeal is signed among others by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya and Mr. K. Bhashyam.

The Sabha intends to establish a South Indian Linguistic and Cultural Centre in Delhi.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Russia has declared war on Japan. The Moscow Radio said the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov, received the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow. M. Molotov made a declaration that the Allies have requested Russia to join the war with Japan. M. Molotov said: "True to the Allies, the U.S.S.R. have accepted the offer . . . ."

—Reuter.

★ ★ ★

Replying to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's "most kind telegram of good wishes", Sir Stafford Cripps has cabled: "May joint efforts soon solve the freedom of India."

We compliment Sir Stafford on his most correct and wise use, also discreet omission, of words.

★ ★ ★

The ideal that Secretary of State for India, F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, has set before himself is, as he told presamen, "equal partnership between the British and India and Burma."

In India and Burma?

★ ★ ★

In the latest of his statements the Aga Khan says that Mahatma Gandhi is not an obstacle to co-operation and that on the contrary. "The darkest cloud on India's horizon is the old age of Mr. Gandhi."

Thus His Highness has now lost all the marks he earned the other day. He had better issue yet another statement retracting the present and assuring all concerned that he considers the Mahatma an enigma and a man imposeible to negotiate with.

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According to a London report, a British Foreign Office spokesman has confirmed the Iran Foreign Ministry anncuncement that British and Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Teheran.

The rest of the occupied areas will, of course, be evacuated after the elections in Iran. Or will they?

★ ★ ★

By the way, now that the Soviet Union has declared war on Japan it is absolutely clear that the pledge given to Iran over three years ago definitely contemplated and meant the war with Japan and not the war in Europe.

Eh? Well, if it isn't clear to you, it simply means that your brain has been atomised.

Anyway, Iranians must pray that the war in Manchuria and in Japan, China and East Indies, connected as it is so closely and vitally and both strategically and tactically, also logistically, with Iran, should end soon.

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'The Allies have dropped another atomic bomb on Japan, this time on Nagasaki and the results have been described as "excellent."

What could be more gratifying than the wiping out of a town with everything and every being in it?

We suppose the whole population of Nagasaki—men, women and children—has been excellently seared to death.

★ ★ ★

Discussing the conquest of the atom, a comradely friend started treating us to a vision of how no country would now be in need of the old types of power fuel like coal and oil.

But we shan't tell you where it led or how the oratory ended—rather abruptly.

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A U. S. State Department spokesman is reported to have stated that the United States would restore Dutch authority over the Netherlands East Indies as soon as they were liberated from the Japanese.

Long live Democracy, Freedom, the New World Order, the Atlantic Charter and all that sort of rot.

"LIBERTY DAY" CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

tunga would go down in the history of the city for what it did on August 9, three years ago. Gandhiji had given his Mantra on that day and it was the duty of everyone to understand its significance.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master unfurled flag at Jain Boarding School.

"PEARL HARBOUR" IN INDIA

Speaking about August 9 and the aftermath, Acharya Kripalani at a gathering of students at G. S. Medical College, said that Government acted in a manner comparable to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour when negotiations were going on between the United States and Japan.

Acharya Kripalani said that the leader of the Nation had announced his intention to negotiate with the authorities before launching the movement. But then the Government struck. It was like the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.

Acharya Kripalani referred to the detention of the Congress leaders without trial for nearly three years and added that the British Government did not want the superior moral force of the Congress leadership to extend its influence and to stop any outbreak of violence. The Congress leaders were spirited away because the Government wanted to suppress and crush the spirit of the people. Government could not plead ignorance of the non-violent nature of the Congress movement. It had seen in the past non-violent movements started by the Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.

The speaker said that India could build true democracy only on the basis of non-violence which alone could harmonise the conflict between nationalism and internationalism. The Western democracies, according to the speaker, had degenerated into decayed Imperialism because they had built up their democracy on violence.

CONSTRUCTIVVE PROGRAMME

Speaking at a meeting in the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, under the auspices of the Hind Seva Dal in the night, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that the constructive programme of the Congress was least understood by those who talked most about it. They had to look at it in a new way. That programme stood for a new way of life. It was based on the objective of an equalitarian and co-operative society. If properly worked, it could be a great instrument of the Indian revolution.

Mr. P. K. Sawant presided. Mr. K. N. Joglekar also addressed the meeting.

SARDAR AT SEVIKA PARADE

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel reviewed a parade of Desh Sevikas and Kumarikas at the Jinnah Hall in the evening before proceeding the Pannalal Terrace.

Mrs. Sofia Khan, G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika Dal, welcoming the Sardar said that it had been the desire of the Desh Sevikas and Kumarikas to undergo the type of discipline that would enable them to be equal with men in the matter of physique and in the matter of sacrificing for the country. Nobody could deny that women excelled men in the matter of patience and strength of mind. The Sevika Dal welcomed every opportunity of being guided in their work by Sardar Patel and other nationalist leaders.

Sardar Patel, after taking the salute of the volunteers in their white and green uniforms drawn up in imposing array, said that the past three years had brought women to the fore in the nation's struggle and it would be wrong to think that they were in any way inferior to men. There were certain handicaps, of course, under which they worked because of social and parental restrictions. But today the Indian setting had changed and it was possible for the Congress to look to women for their due share of work and suffering. What was needed most was courage so that they could face even a goonda at the street corner while doing their duty by the Congress. If a woman from abroad could settle down alone in an Indian village and do missionary work, there was no reason why an Indian girl should not stand alone, if necessary, in the battle for freedom.

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE.

Addressing the meeting in the evening Sardar Patel said that it was a day of remembrance. It was three years ago that they had met last. They had no hope of meeting again. But by God's grace, it had become possible to gather again.

During these years the country had undergone vast changes. He had come to know of these changes fully after release. The leaders in jail were not allowed to know what was happening, particularly in the first few weeks after their arrest. The people outside were kept in ignorance of even the whereabouts of the leaders. The then Viceroy had said that the leaders would be brought to trial. This had pleased them; because, not only were they confident of clearing themselves of all charges made against them, but were certain to prove that the boot was on the other foot. So they had written to the Viceroy telling him that they were awaiting the trial. But they were not tried.

CHANGE OF HEART INDEED!

That Viceroy had gone and a new one had come. Before the release of the Congress leaders he had announced that there was much on both sides to be forgiven. The Congress was willing to forget the past and look steadily to the future. The Congress thought that there was a change in the British attitude. But on that the sacred morning of August 9, 1945 the first thing that the Sardar had read in the papers was that Mr. Mahendra Chowdhury of Pipra, Bihar, had been executed. Was this proof of the change in the attitude of Government? Was this an instance of forgiving? He asked. Only the other morning the new Secretary of State for India had spoken of equality between Britain and India. What did this equality mean?

Forgiving should be on both sides. The curtain could not be partially rung down. For every count that the Government had against the Congress, the Congress had ten against the Government. Mahatma Gandhi had written to the Viceroy that if he wanted to reconcile India, if he wanted to enlist the cooperation of the Indian people, he should not proceed with the executions. And what was the Government answer? Chowdhary's was not the only case. There were others awaiting a similar fate.

The Congress President had issued strict instructions that the country should not allow the solemnity of the occasion to be marred by any bitterness. But the Government had virtually issued a message to the contrary.

"QUIT INDIA."

Continuing Sardar Patel said that when the Labour Party won the elections he had been asked for his opinion. He was neither happy; nor was he unhappy. He preferred to wait for events. And events had answered. There was the unhappy news about Chowdhary. It may be pleaded, he said, that this was done under the orders of the Governor and that the Labour Government at home did not know anything about it. If they could not accept responsibility for the 400 million people over whom they ruled, the best thing for them to do was to relinquish that responsibility or in other words 'Quit India'.

Sardar Patel next referred to the statement by the new Secretary of State for India that he was working for the equality of India and England. The speaker said he could not understand such language. What India wanted was complete control over her own destiny. The country was firmly resolved to attain this goal whatever might happen. This was the meaning of the "Quit India" resolution. It was for this resolve that the Government had declared war on the Congress. But they did not succeed. And after three years the Government recognised that they could not go ahead without the Congress. That was just what the Congress leaders had told them three years ago. The Congress was firmly entrenched in the hearts of the Indian people. They would obey and follow it even if the entire world combined against the Congress.

THE ATOM BOMB

Speaking of violence which was rampant today, Sardar Patel referred to the emergence of the Atom bomb which had destroyed men, women, the old and the young,—human beings and animals and every living and moving thing at Hiroshima. Western civilisation stood exposed in all its naked horror. Today they said they were out to destroy Japan. Tomorrow the whole world may be treading the same destructive, suicidal path. It seemed that the only alternative to complete annihilation of the human race was to follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sardar Patel also referred to suggestions that were being made that the 'status quo' should continue till a completely new constitution was evolved for India. He was afraid this might take years. To allow the country to go hungry and naked and to allow bribery and corruption in the meanwhile may suit some people, but it would be very bad for the country. The fact of the matter was that the British Government was reluctant to part with power.

LET LEAGUE RULE

At the meeting of the A.I.C.C. the Sardar had said that the British Government might give power to the League. He would stick to that statement. He was still willing to see the entire Government of the country handed over to the Muslim League. The Government professed that India could not make any constitutional advance because of internal quarrels. These quarrels should be no concern of the Government. It was easy to create quarrels; difficult to reconcile hostile parties. If he were given power to rule over Britain, declared the Sardar, he could produce a war between England, Scotland and Wales. The British Government had been repeating that a Hindu-Muslim settlement was their responsibility. Nobody invited them to shoulder this responsibility.

The world was not bankrupt of people with impartiality and a sense of justice. It should not, therefore, be difficult to arrange for all outstanding issues between the League and the Congress to be settled by arbitration. But as far as the Congress was concerned, it was not prepared to go knocking at the doors of the government or the League. The position of Mahatma Gandhi was different. He was like an ocean in his generosity. He would go to the door of anyone who called him. But, said the Sardar, his own personal opinion was that while the Congress need not close its doors to any offer, it should not make any further offers. It had done enough. In this connection he referred to certain fears that the Congress was going too far in placating the League. The Congress stood for justice and it would be willing to give to each party what was justly its due; but no more. The Congress did not even insist on anybody to accept its own standard of justice. When there could be no agreement on any question, it was easy to settle such matters by arbitration.

AZAD-WAVELL CORRESPONDENCE

He also referred to the demand by Mr. Jinnah that the correspondence between the Congress President and the Viceroy should be published. The Congress had no objection to its publication; but if the Viceroy did not want it, their notion of ethics would not permit them to publish it. But after all Mr. Jinnah had a great pull with the Viceroy. He could serve notice on the Viceroy to publish the correspondence.

Sardar Patel also referred to the demand for elections. He said that elections were a wasteful luxury, if the Government did not propose to respect the verdict of the electorate or the opinion of their chosen representatives. The vote of the present Assembly was being disregarded and if it was intended to continue that practice, why have another?

In conclusion Sardar Patel exhorted the audience to search their own hearts, check on their own shortcomings, organise themselves better and resolve to pledge themselves anew to fulfil the resolution of August 8, 1942.

SUBURBAN TOWNS OBSERVE AUGUST 9

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Thursday.—Flag salutations in the morning at Andheri, Vile Parle and Khar took place in the presence of fairly large audience in spite of the inclement weather.

At Vile Parle, Smt. Nirmalaben Desai read the 9th August pledge and resolution and Syt. Ramratan Pathak at Andheri unfurled the National flag.

Mass spinning at Harijanvas near Khar railway station and also at Laxminagar Hall were the features of the day.

Kher Reaffirms Faith In August Resolution

KHAR, Thursday.—The citizens of Khar commenced the 9th August celebration by hoisting National Flags on their house-tops early in the morning. At 8-30 a.m. Flag salutation ceremony was held at the Laxminagar Hall. Sjt. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, unfurled the Flag. He reminded the public of the resolution of 8th August 1942 passed by the A.I.C.C. at Bombay. That resolution demanded the withdrawal of the British Power from India, and on this day "we reaffirm our faith in the resolution." "On this auspicious day," he added, "we are reminded of the martyrs who have passed away during the fight for freedom."

Incidentally, he referred to the execution of Sjt. Mahendra Chowdhury and said that "we also remember the comrades who are still behind the prison bars." "Today," he observed, "we should take a solemn pledge that we shall continue to work for the freedom of our country and shall ever be ready to suffer and sacrifice for the fulfilment of our goal of complete independence."

After the Flag salutation, the Rashtra Seva Dal arranged a Rally of their volunteers and sold National Flags near the Railway Station.

The Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar, also celebrated the day.

IN POONA

Our Poona Correspondent wires:

"August 9 has meaning and significance which no words can adequately express. Three years ago India mentally broke asunder the chains and declared herself free. Our freedom may assume tangible forms in workable political institutions some days hence, but the spirit of freedom has already taken possession of our soul," declared Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra P. C. C. presiding over a meeting this evening organised according to the instructions of the Congress President. Mr. Gadgil paid glowing tributes to the martyrs of the 1942 movement. A two-minute silence was observed in their memory.

IN SEVAGRAM

"August 9" was observed today in Sewagram and Wardha. The Flag salutation ceremony was held in front of the Khadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sewagram, in the morning in which all ashramites and students participated. A non-stop spinning programme was held the whole day and Mahatma Gandhi joined it for one hour.

A partial hartal was observed in the Wardha cloth market.

IN LAHORE

The Tri-colour was unfurled in observance of "Liberty Week" at two places this morning by the two rival groups of local Congressmen. Both the groups arranged two separate meetings presided over by Mr. Pratap Singh, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Kedar Nath Sehgal, M.L.A. respectively.

National Day At Patna

PATNA, August 9 (U.P.I.)—Strictly according to the Congress President's instructions Patna inaugurated the National Day in the Congress 'Maidan this morning' The function began with the song of the Vandemataram by Srimati Nirupama Devi of Calcutta.

In the presence of a large gathering Mr. Sisir Kumar Sen of Calcutta hoisted the National flag. The function passed off peacefully.

IN DACCA

Hartal was observed in Dacca on the occasion of the commencement of "Liberty Week". Most of the shops and some markets were closed. Hindu students generally absented themselves from their classes and picketing was resorted to at many institutions.

IN DELHI

The first day of "Liberty Week" was observed here today. Prabhat Pheris were taken out in the different parts of the city, and flag hoisting ceremonies held in various wards. National flag badges were sold in the city.

"Martyrs Day" was celebrated by students at a meeting held under the auspices of the Delhi Students Congress and the Provincial Students' Federation under the presidentship of Mr. Som, Bengal. The Students' Park opposite the Hindu College where the meeting was held was bedecked with hundreds of National Flags.

After the unfurling of the flag, the president saluted the memorial which has been built in memory of all those students who fell in 1942. The memorial is a wooden structure painted white.

A large number of students absented themselves from their classes today.

NO OBSERVANCE AT MEERUT AND JHANSI

Messages from Jhansi and Meerut say that in accordance with the Congress President's instructions meetings, processions and other public demonstrations during "Liberty Week" have been cancelled in these districts following the ban on them imposed by the District authorities.

IN CALCUTTA

In pursuance of the instructions issued by Maulana Azad "Liberty Week" observance commenced in Calcutta and suburbs today.

Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Workers' Association, hoisted the National Flag at the Association Office in the morning.

Prabhat Pheris went round the city. A Congress Exhibition was opened by Shrimati Labanya Prabha Dutta at the Commercial Museum in the afternoon. A martyr memorial service was held under the auspices of North Calcutta Congress workers and another exhibition opened there. Similar programmes were arranged in South Calcutta.

Silent prayers were offered at a public meeting at the Howrah Town Hall, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy presiding.

The Corporation offices and schools had a half holiday and numerous other institutions remained closed throughout the day. Public meetings were held under the auspices of different students, workers and Kisan organisations.

IN SANTINIKETAN

The anniversary of August 9 was observed here in accordance with the programme outlined by the Congress President.

Early in the morning there was 'vaitalik' (a ceremony on the lines of prabhat pheri) followed by flag-hoisting and flag salutation with appropriate national songs and reading of the Independence Pledge. A spinning demonstration was also given.

BAN ON MEETINGS IN PURI

The District Magistrate of Puri has promulgated an order under the Defence of India Rules banning all public meetings, processions and assemblies without permission. The order will remain in force throughout the district during the period from August 8 to 16.

NEW BOMB WILL NOT STOP WAR

Mountbatten Hails Russia's Entry

LONDON, August 9. (Reuter): The Allied Supreme Commander in South-East Asia, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who is in England after consultations at Potsdam, declared today that it would be the greatest folly to assume that the atomic bomb was going to stop the Far-East war.

"The Japanese forces we have not yet engaged are well-fed, well-equipped and going to prove a touch nut", he warned.

Lord Louis hailed the Russian entry into the war because Russia could take on a large part of the Japanese army which has so far suffered the least. "Russia's entry is excellent from our point of view", he said, "but you can't have too many Allies in a war of this sort."

Replying to questions he said: "It is extremely difficult to know what the Japanese are going to do. Your guess is very nearly as good as mine".

In the Burma campaign, Lord Louis said, 128,000 killed were counted and buried, 3,000 taken prisoners. This did not include great numbers killed by airpower behind the Japanese lines. Allied killed and missing totalled 20,000 a proportion of over six to one which "shows how far we have got on top of the Japanese".

Mechanism Of Atomic Bomb

NEW YORK, August 9. (A.P.A.): The trigger which set off the atomic bomb was a relatively simple mechanism.

Censorship permits this description of the early "trigger" because its details were published before the security black-out.

The mechanism consisted of a bit of radium, a bit of the common metal beryllium, some paraffin wax and a little uranium.

The rays of the radium struck the beryllium causing that metal to emit rays of its own. These rays are different from those of radium. They are neutrons which are particles and very penetrating.

As the neutron rays came off the beryllium, they travelled too fast to affect the uranium. The paraffin, however, slowed down the neutron rays and when they reached a very slow speed these particles easily split the uranium atoms in twain.

That splitting released enough explosive energy to make the atomic bomb possible.

LATEST NEWS

MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, August 9 (Reuter).—Moscow Radio tonight made the first Soviet reference to the Red Army having gone into action against Japan. The broadcast said: "On fields where Kaoliang (Manchurian giant millet) grows, our troops are already marching against the enemy."

SOVIET SUCCESSES

MOSCOW, August 9. (Reuter): A Soviet war 'Communique' tonight reported that Soviet troops crossed the Manchurian frontier on a large front this morning (Far East Time). Soviet forces advanced 15 kilometres (nine miles).

Soviet forces captured the town and railway station of Manchora—and the town of Dalainur.

JAP REFINERY SHELLED

GUAM, August 9. (Reuter): About 80 Super Fortresses tonight dropped nearly 500 tons of demolition bombs on oil refinery and storage tanks at Amagasaki near Osaka.

Amagasaki is Japan's chief refinery for aviation petrol. It has already been previously heavily damaged.

JAP PLANES AND SHIPS DESTROYED

GUAM, August 9. (Reuter): More than 1,200 carrier planes of the United States Third Fleet today attacked targets on northern Honshu.

Returning pilots reported that many Japanese planes were set on fire on the ground. Two ships were sunk and at least six damaged.

JAP RAIDS ON HALSEY'S FLEET REPULSED

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD FLEET OFF JAPAN, Aug. 9 (A.P.A.)—Japanese planes today attempted to attack Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet for the first time since it started its marauding operations along the Nippon Coast over a month ago. Immediately the Third Fleet's guns thundered into action and none of the enemy planes came very near. Two of the enemy planes were seen to burst into flames. No damage was reported to any ship.

RED ARMY SMASHES INTO MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1.)

its own campaign with liaison only at top level.

The Red Army has taken the initiative and is attacking straight at the heart of the Japanese position in Manchuria. From the Russian point of view the success of the opening manoeuvre is most important. They must gain the initiative and hold it, as virtually the entire Soviet population in the Far Eastern provinces adjoining Japanese held Manchuria and the entire network of communications lie within 50 and 100 miles from the Japanese frontier.

If the Kwantung Army succeeds in withdrawing into the interior—and it is known that they have constructed defences inland many hundred miles from the frontier—then it is possible that a situation similar to that in Italy, when the King capitulated, may arise, and fighting will be drawn out for a long period.

Kwantung Commanders have in recent months concentrated a greater part of all Japanese forces on the Chinese mainland in north-western area.

Experts believe that a considerable part of the Japanese air force, which has recently made no attempt to oppose Allied raids on the Japanese homeland, is concentrated in the area occuped by the Kwantung Army.

(The Japanese Kwantung Army takes its name from Kwantung peninsula on which stands the great Japanese naval base of Port Arthur. It runs south into the gulf of Pechili from Manchuria.

The peninsula became Japanese territory after the Russo-Japanese war of 1905. Hsisking is railway junction in Japanese-occupied Manchuria about midway between Harbin and Mukden.)

RIVAL STRENGTH

MOSCOW.—Movement of Soviet troops to the Far East began as early as the battle of Koenigsberg in East Prussia, reports Eric Downton, Reuter's correspondent.

He tips Marshal Zhukov, Victor of Berlin and a Far East Veteran, as the Russian Commander against Japan.

The Japanese are believed to have about 25 divisions in Manchuria along the Soviet frontier.

Russian forces concentrated in the Far East will be substantial. Manoeuvres were carried out along the Manchurian frontier in June, and it is believed that Russians have concentrated at least 50 crack divisions there. The present command of this force, made up by two Far Eastern Red Banner Armies, is not known. The previous Commander, General Apasenko, was killed in fighting the Germans in the west and the name of his successor was never announced.

August is the customary campaigning month in this region. Most of the frontier incidents have taken place during this month. Later in the year the weather deteriorates greatly, and it becomes one of the coldest areas on earth.

However, the Russians clearly believe that the war will not take that long and that the Japanese will surrender before then.

EFFECT OF RUSSIAN ENTRY

The Russian declaration of war against Japan has clearly been carefully timed. It follows apparent agreement with China over the future of China's north-eastern provinces, which, it is believed in informed quarters, was conveyed by Dr. T. V Soong, the Chinese Premier, in his interview with Marshal Stalin yesterday.

Russian contribution to what will now become the final phase of the Japanese war, will be threefold; Firstly, they will provide additional bases for air attacks on the Japanese islands; Secondly they will have some 200 submarines ready in the Yellow Sea, able to disrupt all sea communications between Japan and the mainland, and isolate the Japanese Kwantung Army on the mainland. Thirdly they will have a powerful land army invading Manchuria and able to tackle the strongest land force at the disposal of the Japanese.

TACTICAL SURPRISE

GUAM.—Allied Carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet today achieved "complete tactical surprise" in their renewed attacks on Japan, swooping over air bases on northern Honshu with 1,200 aircraft from their task force that approached in soupy weather.

Reporting directly from the fleet, the "Associated Press" war correspondent, Dopking, said that only two Japanese aircraft challenged our planes and both were shot down. This was in spite of the fact that it was "probably the noisest approach of enemy shores in naval history," for the ships held anti-aircraft practices daily, brazenly firing at sleeve targets towed by carrier planes.

At the same time Chinese units, steadily driving towards the Yellow Sea in a third prong reaching for Japan, reoccupied the island of Hukiang off the famous Foochow Treaty Port opposite Formosa.

The news of new strikes by the Third Fleet planes was released early today at Guam. Japanese shipping, air installations and other military objectives in the north of the "Tokyo island" of Honshu, where the coke ovens, blast furnaces, and rolling mills of imperial iron and steel works are concentrated, were the targets of their widespread raids.

KAMAISHI SHELLED AGAIN

The Tokyo Radio reported today that Allied warships started shelling the industrial town of Kamaishi, 275 miles north of Tokyo at 12-30 hours today (Tokyo Time).

The shelling started after 1,100 carrier planes had struck targets in Tohoku area of north-eastern Japan, in which Kamaishi lies, Tokyo Radio added.

The Japanese News Agency reports that the western part of the Japanese mainland was also raided today when a force of 300 Allied bombers made an attack lasting three hours on Hiroshima (target of Atom Bomb Number One) Iyonuda and Yamaguchi Prefectures.

Bengal Govt. Order Sale Of Subhas' House

CALCUTTA, August 9, (A. P. I.): The Elgin Road house of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, owned by him jointly with three of his brothers, has been advertised for sale by the Government of Bengal.

It is recalled that following the disappearance of Mr. Subhas Bose in January, 1941 while on trial under the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bengal attached Mr. Bose's share in his ancestral house on Elgin Road in March, 1941, with the declaration that his share of property would be forfeited to Government if Mr. Bose failed to appear in court within six months of the issue of the attachment order.

It is learnt that the sale of the entire property has been notified with the consent of the other co-sharers, Mr. Satish Chandra Bose Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bose and Mr. Sailesh Chandra Bose.

Bardoloi Pleads For Release Of Sarat

GAUHATI, August 9, (U. P. I.): A strong plea for the immediate release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, whose ill-health is causing wide-spread anxiety, was made by Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, former Premier of Assam, in the course of an interview today.

Mr. Bardoloi said: "Mr. Bose's case for release has long since overstepped limits of political considerations. From all available reports, his health is completely shattered and his detention any longer on any plea, however plausible, cannot be anything else but an offence against humanity. Just as in the case of many other leaders, Mr. Bose's only offence is his love of the country, otherwise, what justification can there be for his detention now, when the war itself has receded far beyond our frontiers? We hope that the Government with the changed outlook will cease to penalise patriotism and at any rate will act as a body capable of human consideration and will immediately restore Mr. Bose and all other patriots to liberty."

Mrs. Pondit Undergoes Operation

NEW YORK, August 8. (U P A.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will undergo a surgical operation in a hospital here at 7 a.m. tomorrow.

She was informed of Russia's entry into the war late to-day but her nurse said she was under the influence of sedative given her in her reparation for the operation and made no comment.

THIS IS NOT A PROSPECTUS

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them).

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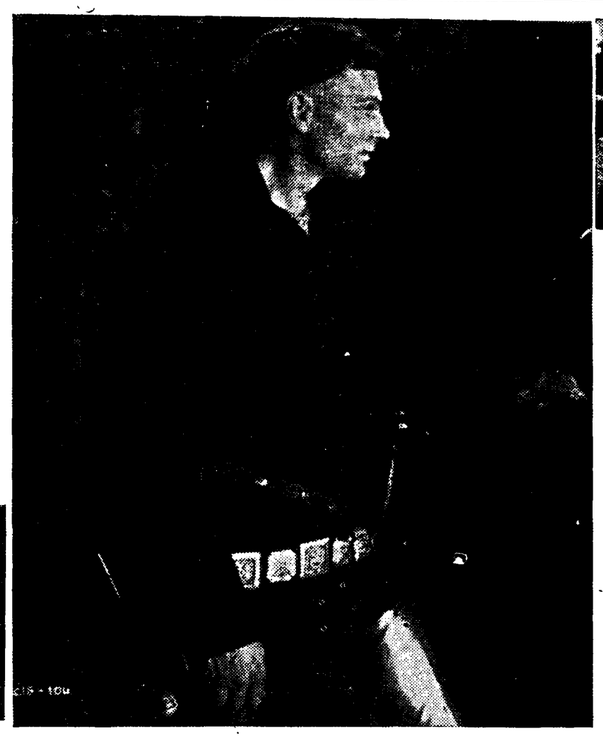
SHOW WORLD

* BOTTOM: Irene Dunne & Alan Marshal in "The White Cliffs Of Dover". *



* TOP: Andrea Leeds & Raymond Massey in "Hotel Berlin" *

Olivier as Henry V

*

VICKI BAUM'S "HOTEL BERLIN" MAKES THRILLING SCREEN PLAY

at

The Strand: 1st Run

Stars: Andrea King, Raymond Massey, Helmut Dantine.
Director: Peter Godfrey.
Producers: Warner Bros.

Vick Baum's latest best-seller makes a suspense-laden film. Written along the lines of her famed "Grand Hotel", almost all the action takes place in the premises of a luxury hotel in Berlin, and presents characters, from different walks of life, thrown together by the European catastrophe.

This film will appeal greatly to those who like good drama and polished acting.

*

Metro: 2nd Run

"The White Cliffs of Dover" (M.G.M).

Stars: Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDonall.

A strong indictment of wars is provided in this picture which tells the tragic story of a woman who loses her husband in the last war, and her son in the present struggle. Irene Dunne gives a fine performance at the head of a superb cast consisting of such names as Gladys Cooper, Dame May Whittey and Frank Morgan.

WORTHY SCREEN ADAPTATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S "HENRY V"

at

The Excelsior: 1st Run

Stars: Laurence Olivier, Ernest Thesiger, Renee Asherson.
Producer-Director: Laurence Olivier.

Here at last is a film of a Shakespearean play that does justice to the original. Olivier has exerted both imagination and good taste in his production. The preliminary parts of the play are shown being enacted on the stage of an Elizabethan theatre. Then, with the invasion of France by Henry V, the stage fades away and the scenes occupy the entire panorama of the screen. This is an innovation in film technique. Whether this kind of presentation is found to be appealing or not, will depend on individual taste.

The cast is composed of some of the most famous actors on the West End stage, many of whom are stalwarts steeped in Shakespearean theatre tradition. Hence, their elocution and delivery of their lines is a veritable joy to hear. Olivier fits perfectly into the role of Henry V, whom he succeeds in making a king, dashing yet thoughtful of the welfare of the humblest of his subjects. Great is the scene wherein, disguised, he visits his men in the camp, by night; and greater still is the moment when, on the eve of Agincourts he kneels down and besieges God to steel the hearts of his soldiers. The love scenes with the French Princess, Katherine, played half in French and half in English are very amusing. Renee Asherson is becomingly coy as Kate.

This film has a great appeal, particularly for intellectuals. See it by all means.

*

The Regal: 1st Run

"Winged Victory."

Stars: Jeanne Craine, Jane Ball.

The U.S. Army Air Forces' Broadway stage-hit is brought to the screen with its original cast. It was General Henry H. Arnold who fathered the desire to present to the public. The manner in which the fighting men of the Army Air Forces are trained.

*

Aurora (Matunga)

Fri.-Mon.: "And Now Tomorrow"—Alan Ladd, Loretta Young.
Tues.-Thurs.: "Ministry of Fear"—Ray Millan and Marjorie Reynolds.

*

Palace (Byculla)

"Irish Eyes Are Smiling" (20th Century Fox).
Stars: June Haver, Monty Woolley and Dick Haymes.
A gay technicolor musical.

*

Tribute To Armed Services

at

The New Empire: 1st Run

"Objective Burma" (Warner Bros.)
Stars: Errol Flynn, Henry Hull.
Director: Raoul Walsh.

This film deals with shock troopers of a parachute battalion, landed over enemy territory in Burma to pave the way for the infantry. It depicts the heroism of these men who, in the execution of their duty, braved many perils and faced death.

The all-male cast, headed by Errol Flynn, does very well. While this picture is a fitting tribute to the courage and endurance of brave men, it certainly cannot be described as "entertainment" in the present-day war-weary world.

*

Eros: 3rd Run

"The Sign Of The Cross" (Paramount).
Stars: Elissa Landi, Frederic March, Charles Laughton and Claudette Colbert.
Director: Cecil DeMille.

DeMille's lavish adaptation of Wilson Barett's famous play seems to draw crowds despite being ten years old. Spectacular are many of the scenes depicting a decadent Rome and the tyranny of Nero. Good performances all around.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

METRO—10 a.m.: "The White Cliffs of Dover"—Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal.
EROS—10 a.m.: "Are Husbands Necessary?"—Ray Milland, Betty Fields, Patricia Morrison.
STRAND—10-30 a.m. Walt Disney's feature length cartoon, "Fantasia."
PALACE—10-30 a.m.: "Bambi"—Walt Disney Cartoon.
AURORA—10-30 a.m.: "China"—Alan Ladd and Loretta Young.
BANDRA TALKIES—10-30 a.m. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine"—Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray.

'Livery Of Our Freedom'

Mahatmaji On Spinning Wheel As Instrument Of Swaraj

BOMBAY, August 9. (U.P.I.): "The only form of non-violent work to be done by the largest number of men, women and children of the land, in order to regain the lost trade in cotton fabric with its attendant activities, is the spinning wheel. Thus conceived, it easily becomes the symbol 'par excellence' of non-violence. To be an instrument of swaraj, naturally it must not flourish under the Government or any other patronage. It must flourish, if need be, even in spite of the resistance from the Government or the capitalist who is interested in his spinning and weaving mills. The spinning wheel represents the millions in the villages as against the classes represented by the millowners and the like".

Thus observed Mahatma Gandhi in an article entitled "The Missing Link" in the "Gram Udyog Patrika" of the All-India Village Industries Association edited by Mr. Bharatan Kumarappa.

In the course of the article, Mahatmaji says:—

"Few, if any, readers who do not know English would ask for "the missing link", for the very simple reason that they know my argument showing the connection between handspinning and Swaraj obtained through non-violence. Swaraj can only be obtained by work either violent or non-violent. Violent work we know. It necessarily includes training in the use of the most modern weapons of destruction and all it means. By common consent this has been ruled out. Mere constitutional means, though non-violent, went out of date long ago. It is a superstition to think that liberty can be gained by such means in the teeth of armed opposition. Non-violent work is then the only means for winning freedom.

What is the training or work that Indians should undertake for adapting themselves for non-violent effort? It has been shown that Indian freedom was lost when India's chief trade in cotton fabric, which was prepared in her cottages, was destroyed, and together with it, many other occupations which Indians carried on to sustain that trade. It is obvious that the trade and the allied occupations should be revived or some others consistent with non-violence should be taken up. Revival was the only thing thought of. It was being attempted by way of copying the English or say the modern method of replacing human labour by means of power driven machinery. Instinctively, I rejected it, being a way of violence and sought to replace it by human labour, being a way of non-violence. The struggle between the two is going on. In my opinion, the war that is ending has demonstrated the bankruptcy of violence. Solvency of non-violence remains to be proved. Revival of the central trade of India by means of power driven machinery is possible only by a superior exhibition of the resourcefulness of the West. And, if it becomes possible, it will find the masses of India no better off than now. I advance no argument in proof of this proposition. For, it can be studied through a perusal of my writings already published in book form.

If every person set apart, for the sake of winning Swaraj non-violently, a certain time for handspinning, an atmosphere for spinning will be created and if Khadi became an article for personal use instead of being an article of commerce, which it now largely is, the question of competition with mill cloth or any other cloth will disappear and the poorest as well as the richest will be able to wear and use Khadi without the slightest difficulty. No wonder Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has called it "the livery of our freedom".

"AZAD-WAVELL CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE RELEASED IN FAIRNESS TO LEAGUE"

Jinnah's Appeal To Viceroy And Congress President To Reconsider Matter To Avoid "Deepening Suspicion Further"

BOMBAY, August 9. (U.P.I.): An appeal to the Viceroy to release the correspondence that passed between him and the Congress President during the Simla talks was made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, in a statement to the "United Press of India."

"I find from the Press reports which appeared yesterday" Mr. Jinnah said, "that the President of the Congress has informed the Associated Press that the Viceroy has held the correspondence that passed between him and Lord Wavell as confidential, as it was part of the "conference proceedings" which, according to the Viceroy, should not be released. Evidently it is implied that the Congress holds the other view, and yet so easily and readily has the Congress President taken shelter under the so-called ruling of the Viceroy! Does the Congress not owe any duty to the public? Are the Congress Press and the Congress leaders to misrepresent and scandalize the Muslim League and be a party at the same time to suppressing the correspondence which might throw light and thereby the public may come to know the real truth as to the conduct and attitude of the Congress at the Simla Conference?

WHO ADVISED WAVELL?

"In the past the Congress leaders as well as the Viceroy have released correspondence without even the courtesy of informing the other party before giving publicity to it. I do not know who advised Lord Wavell to hold the correspondence as part of the "Conference proceedings". It had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings of the Conference. The Conference was adjourned on June 29th till the 14th July, as there was no agreement reached between the Congress and the Muslim League after I had taken the initiative to see Pandit Pant and had two meetings with him lasting each time for about two hours. The Viceroy, when we met on the morning of the 29th offered to help bring about agreement as to the selection of the personnel of his proposed new Executive Council, and for that purpose he made certain suggestions and wanted the various invitees to help him, and finally he was, to use his own words, to "decide whether it was worth while making definite proposals to the Conference".

"When the Conference met on July 14th he straightway announced his failure and closed down the Conference without putting anything before the Conference as a result of his efforts. How therefore can the correspondence, by any stretch of imagination, be considered as part of the Conference proceedings? Technically and morally both the Viceroy and the President of the Congress are bound to place the whole correspondence before the public, as the truth must be spoken and let the public and the world judge in the light of the documentary evidence as to what part the Congress played in those talks which were outside the Conference.

IT DEEPENS SUSPICION.

"So far as the correspondence between the Viceroy and me on behalf of the League went, the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League intimated to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy on the evening of the 14th that I proposed to release the correspondence, and the Private Secretary officially informed the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, that we could do so, and the correspondence was published the same night. Why then, it is difficult to understand, should Lord Wavell object to the release of the letters passed between the Congress President and him. It only deepens further the suspicion and that truth is sought to be suppressed from the public. I once more therefore ask the Congress President, if the Viceroy is objecting to it, to reconsider the matter and release the correspondence. Surely the Congress President cannot get away by surrendering his opinion and judgment and taking shelter under what Lord Wavell says about this correspondence and suppress it, as he repeatedly said at Simla immediately after the failure of the Conference that he was going to release the correspondence. Why now become so servile and forfeit his right, in deference to the wishes of the Viceroy, to place the whole truth before the public?

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

"I also appeal to the Viceroy to reconsider the position and release the correspondence in fairness to the Muslim League, as very serious allegations are made against the Muslim League and the responsibility for the failure of the Conference is thrown on me and the League—falsely.

East Bengal Annexes I. F. A. Shield

CALCUTTA, August 9. (A.P.I.): East Bengal annexed the I.F.A. Shield by defeating Mohan Bagan by one goal to nil.

A CIVILIAN BLOOD BANK

Bombay now has a permanent Blood Bank for its citizens from which blood or plasma is supplied free to Civil Hospitals for daily use for victims of accidents, burns or surgical shock; and for patients suffering from malnutrition and anaemia. Help strengthen the Blood Bank by donating your blood. It requires more and more donors urgently to replace stocks as they are used up.

ASSURANCE TO DONORS

1 No blood is taken without ascertaining your physical fitness.
2 Not more than 250 c. cs. of blood will be taken.
3 Giving blood will not affect your health.
4 There are no after effects.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR

For a group of six or more donors a mobile unit will be sent to your address.

PLEASE RING UP 31181 FOR AN APPOINTMENT

OR CALL AT CHEC BLOOD BANK

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE BUILDING
Opp. Eros Theatre, Bombay

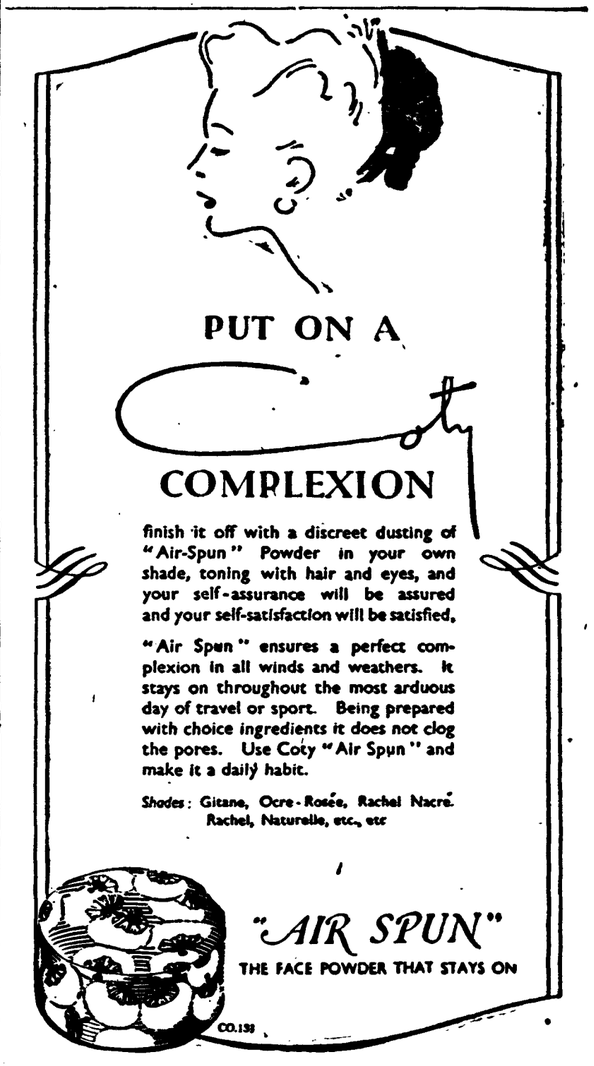
BCB 5724. Size 6"x2 Cols. May 1945

GUMS SHOULD NOT BLEED —take care!

Take action—for gum bleeding is the first sign of gum-rot. Use Gibbs "S.R." Toothpaste. It prevents and arrests those serious gum diseases, pyorrhœa and gingivitis, that will rob you of your teeth and undermine your health if left unchecked. Use Gibbs "S.R." *regularly*. It contains Sodium Ricinoleate—the dentists' remedy for gum troubles. It helps to keep gums and teeth in perfect health.

Gibbs "S.R." TOOTHPASTE

D. & W. GIBBS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND



finish it off with a discreet dusting of "Air-Spun" Powder in your own shade, toning with hair and eyes, and your self-assurance will be assured and your self-satisfaction will be satisfied.

"Air Spun" ensures a perfect complexion in all winds and weathers. It stays on throughout the most arduous day of travel or sport. Being prepared with choice ingredients it does not clog the pores. Use Coty "Air Spun" and make it a daily habit.

Shades: Gitane, Ocre-Rosée, Rachel Nacré. Rachel, Naturelle, etc., etc

"AIR SPUN"
THE FACE POWDER THAT STAYS ON

CO.138

CASTOPHENE
CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE
ACTS GENTLY LIKE NATURE

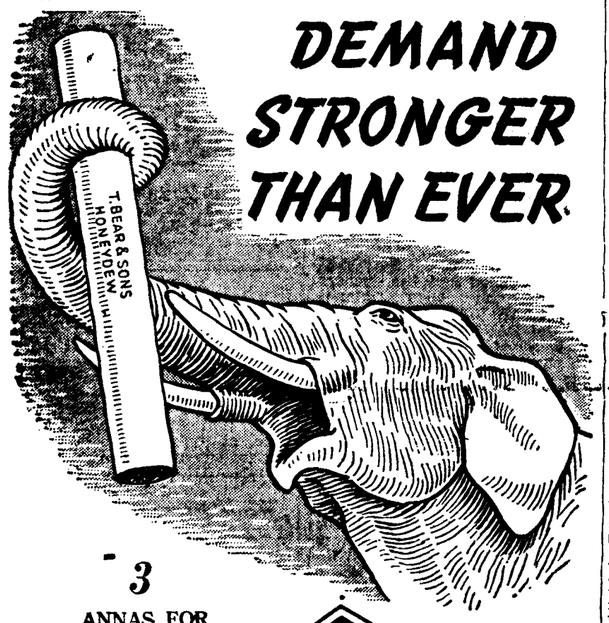
BOVRIL
in war time...

When your grocer says "Sorry, no Bovril," the reason is that wartime conditions have prevented supplies reaching him for some time.

Regular supplies of Bovril are being sent to the troops in all theatres of war and as soon as circumstances permit Bovril will again be available in the shops. If you are fortunate enough to have any Bovril, please make it last as long as possible by using it with the utmost economy.

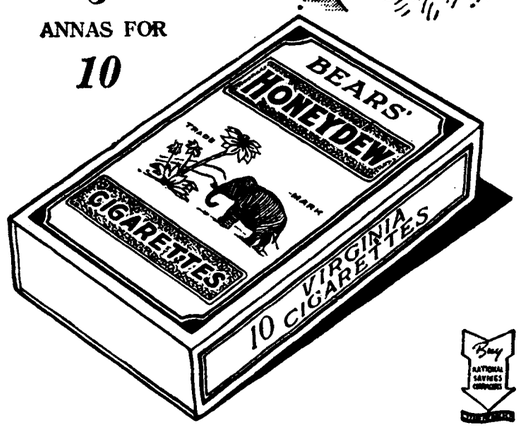
Bovril is highly concentrated and a very little of it will add a lot of nourishment and flavour to your cooking.

BOVRIL FOR STRENGTH



DEMAND STRONGER THAN EVER.

3
ANNAS FOR
10



Bear's
HONEYDEW
CIGARETTES
THOMAS BEAR & SONS. LONDON
H/136

New York Cotton Declines On Larger Bureau Crop Figures

Wall Street Irregularly Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

Wall Street opened irregular and quiet. Steels and rails advanced selectively but utilities continued to decline. Selling was still based on the idea that the atomic bomb is forcing an early end of the Japanese war with more than usual reconversion problems. Vanadium repeated previous performance rising more than four to the year's peak of 30-3/4. Chemicals joined steels and rails the upward movement and warrated issues which had declined following the interpretation that the atomic bomb presged an early end of the war, recovered. A few scrips declined at the close which was steady.

American Telephone 179-1/2 (178-1/2) Amerex Corpn 29-7/8 (30-1/8), Anaconda Copper 32-1/4 (32), Chase National 40-1/4 (40-5/8), Consolidated Oil 15-5/8 (15-1/2) Firestone Tyre 56 (56-1/2), General Electric 43-1/8 (42-3/8) General Motors 67-1/8 (67-1/4), Ingersol Rand 111-1/2 (111-1/2), International Nickel 32 (31-5/8), National City Bank 42-3/8 (42-1/2), New York Central 25 (24-3/4), Sooony Vavuum 15 (15), Texas Corpn. 51-1/8 (51-1/2), Union Carbon 90-1/4 (88-1/2), U. S. Smelting 59 (60), U. S. Steel Corpn. 67-1/2 (66-3/4), Western Union 45 (45-1/4).

COTTON QUIETLY IRREGULAR.

New York Cotton opened irregular. Early trading was irregular and the market was hesitant but prices then edged forward on probureau covering and trade buying. The market reopened with losses of four to eight points from the adjournment levels which were later slightly extended as the result of liquidation, somewhat larger Bureau crop figures than expected and ideas of possible improvement since they were compiled. A generally favourable interpretation of the weekly weather report and ideas of a shorter war were contributing factors. Latterly prices were easy due to increased liquidation and hedges and indifferent off-take while the circulation of the bureau crop figures and the persistency of shorter war ideas were the most discussed factors. Russia's declaration of war against Japan was announced after the close which was barely steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Aug. 8.

October	22.72—07
Oct. highest (10-55 a m)	22 85+06
Oct. lowest (2-54 p m)	22.69—10
December	22.71—12
January	22.69 08
March	22.70—12
May	22.65—13
July	22.42—09
October	21.71—12
Middling Spot	23.12—07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	22.72—68
December	22.74—09
March	22.72—11
May	22.68—12
July	22.44—09
Middling Spot	22.25—10

NOON CALL

October	22.79
December	22.82
March	22.82

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The U.S.A. Department of Agriculture estimates cotton yield per acre 269.7 pounds the condition at 74 per cent, ginnings to 1st August 132,541 Bales and cotton production at 10,134,000 Bales.

CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY.

Chicago grains advanced under the leadership of rye after the news that Government was in the market for 147 thousands sacks of rye flour presumably for U. N. R. R. A. The steadily tightening statistical position in grain was emphasised by another sharp decrease in visible supply. Reports that the Commodity Credit Corporation has resumed purchases of cash wheat in the south-west were an additional stimulus.

September 1.65 to 1.65-1/8 (1.64-7/8 to 1.64-3/4).

December 1.64-7/8 to 1.65 (1.64-3/4 to 1.64-5/8)

May 1.64-1/4 to 1.64-1/4 (1.64-1/8 to 1.64-1/4).

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Aug. 8.

T. T. London on:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.000 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	73-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	85-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-11/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114-3/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-1/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	11
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90-1/2
National Bank of India	41-1/4

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs Four Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 7th August. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,14,25 000. Tenders at Rs. 99/14/3 and above were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. 3,14,25,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/6/3 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Four Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 14th August in Bombay upto 11 a.m. and upto the close of business on Monday the 13th August 1945 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 17th August. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 3rd August Government of India Treasury Bills for

BOMBAY COTTON

Market Officially Closed But Extensive Business Passing Privately

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The Bombay cotton market was officially closed today but members are in the habit of doing business privately.

Today the market opened outside the trading ring at 10-30 a.m. and September opened at Rs. 430 and advanced to Rs. 432 under scattered buying.

At the rise the syndicate sold freely and September declined to Rs. 426 and later stedied at Rs 427/8.

The Board of Directors are well aware of such lapses of their rules and regulations and one wonders why no action is taken against those who defy rules. Today extensive business was reported in the market. If the Board is unable to do anything in this matter, it is high time that the Government should look into the matter.

There was further buying and short covering which hardened September to Rs. 429 Scattered selling appeared at the level and September steadied at Rs. 428/8.

There was renewed selling at the rise and September declined to Rs. 427 and thereafter steadied as under:—

I.C.C. September 427 8 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 621 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Aug. 8

I.C.C Highest 432/4 Lowest 428/4 Close 428/12

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The Bullion Exchange was closed today but considerable business was done outside Soviet's declaration of war on Japan unnerved bulls and the market declined on ertensive selling. Both Gold and Silver quotations suffered. Trading in forward Sliver opened at Rs. 136/8 against yesterday's closed Rs 137/6 and improved to Rs. 136 under scattered buying and later declined to Rs. 135 on renewed selling pressure. Thereafter the market steadied at Rs. 135/4 Trading in forward Gold commenced at Rs. 77/10 against previous closing at Rs. 78/5 ann declined to Rs. 77/6 on long liquidation and steadied at Rs. 77/4. The Reserve Bank of India sold today 20,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 77/4.

Koris Hundi

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, August 9.

To-day Hundi Koris 377. 378.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

CALICUT Aug. 9.

Cocoanuts Raw 75 Dry 90 Cocoanut-oil 365 Copra Office 230 Dilpasand 240 Madrasnottam 250 Goodgooda 245 Pepper Wynaad 355 Country 350 Dry Ginger Chernad 250 Ernad 235 Coffee Robusta 90.

KARACHI QUOTATIONS

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

Cotton ready Sind Desi Rs. 39/8, Punjab Desi Rs. 24/4, Sind N.T. Rs. 46/14, 4F Rs. 39/10, January Rs. 43/3, March Rs. 43/15 After early steadiness market eased down owing to absence of buying support and considerable hedging by spot houses. January Highest Rs. 43/11/6 and lowest Rs. 43/3 ready. Business 1875 Dely. Arrivals Rs. 840, Exports nil. Silver Tuesday delivery Rs 137/8/6, Gold Rs. 78/9 close steady.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months 90 Days/st. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months

B. C. RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16 D. D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T. T. 1/5. 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 D. D. 1/6 3/32.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D. D. Rs 332 3/4.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D D. Rs. 328

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 302 1/2 D D. Rs 302 1/2.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 297 3/4 D D. Rs. 296-1/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money: Call one and two months 1/4 p.c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone: Very easy.

N. Y. Bank Shares

NEW YORK August 8, (U. P. A.): Prices of shares in major New York City banks declined slightly in over-the-counter trading to-day.

National City Bank of New York closed at 42 1/4 bid, 44 1/2 asked; compared with the previous close of 42 5/8 bid, 44 5/8 asked.

Govt. To Buy Sara-Sirajganj Railway

NEW DELHI, August 9, (A. P. I.): The Government of India says a Press Communique, have decided to purchase the Sara-Sirajganj Railway on October 1, 1946, and the required notice has been served on the railway company.

Rs. 98.00.000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SURPLUS GOODS TO BE DUMPED ON INDIA!

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9

It is reliably learnt that trade circles are disturbed regarding Government policy of disposal of war surpluses and prominent industrialists and business magnates of the country were in correspondence with Government.

As a result, it is learnt that Government of India have decided not to permit the disposal of surplus stocks to private parties in India by the United States Government but Government of India would take over stocks as offered and release them gradually in Indian markets in order to prevent sudden and disastrous slumping of market.

It is estimated that at the end of the war stores and capital assets worth about 125 crores will be thrown in India as surplus goods.

Further Improvement On London Stock Exchange

LONDON August 9, (Reuter): The firm trend which developed on Stock Markets yesterday was resumed to-day. A fair amount of business was transacted with more buyers appearing in the market. Industrials were again the chief centre of interest and the demand spread over a broad list, with Reuter index showing a rise of 2.8 at 127.4. Breweries attracted considerable attention and recorded gains upto 2 shillings, while fresh support appeared for iron steels, and stores were a good market, Marksspencer at 71/3 and Woolworths at 77/6 each rising 1/6. Electrical equipments met fair inquiry and were occasionally higher while electric supply shares and motors were also wanted. British funds were well maintained, while there was renewed support for British railways. Leading oils also met good buying. International dollars were inclined easier in unison with lower overnight New York advices, but South African Gold Mines, after early uncertainty, closed firm on good Cape and local support.

Worth Street Quiet

NEW YORK, August 8, (U. P. A.): The Worth Street Cloth Market continued quiet with Office of Price Administration ceiling revisions permitting tentative upward revisions from two to eight per cent with final prices to be announced in early September.

It is expected that the trading deadlock will be broken before the weekend.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd August 1945

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50.000
Reserve Fund	6 05.00.000
Fixed Deposit Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	2,38,59 65.000
Sundries	58,17,000
Rupees	2,50,85.32,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	1.43,32,62,000
Other Authorised Investments	4.74.43.000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	37.11,86,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	44.46.25 000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3.35.84,000
Dead Stock	1,64.00.000
Sundries	99 60,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	33.80.31.000
Balances with other Banks	1.40.39,000
Rupees	2,50.85 32,000

U. P. Teachers Victimised

D. P. I. Says They Took Part In August Movement

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 8: The Director of Public Instruction, U. P., has issued a circular stating that six teachers mentioned in the circular are undesirable persons for employment in recognized schools and has asked inspectors of schools to see "that they get no employment under you in any recognized institution or office." The teachers certificate awarded to one of them has been cancelled.

These teachers were detained or imprisoned in connection with the August disturbances.

The Representative Assembly of U. P. Congressmen has passed a resolution condemning the order and urging its withdrawal.

It is understood that Harsh Vardhan, son of Mr. Narendra Deo, was not admitted to the Benares Hindu University because his father refused to give an undertaking that Harsh would not take part in subversive activities.

851 SECURITY PRISONERS RELEASED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, August 8 (API): The total number of Security Prisoners released by the Government of Bengal now stands at 851 of which 93 were released during the period from the 22nd July to 4th August, 1945. says a Bengal Government Press Note.

REWARD Rs. 5000
END GREY HAIR

De LUX HAIR OIL No. 501 is a natural vitamin food for hair, possessing the qualities of curing baldness, short hair, brain weakness, headache and sleeplessness. It restores grey hairs to their natural black colour permanently from the roots Price Rs. 3,- per phial. Three phials (Full Course) Postage Free. A cash reward of Rs. 5,000/- would be offered to any public man who proves the ingenuineness of the testimonials. Order to-day lest it is too late.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE P. B. 61 (B. C. B.) LAHORE

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HAIR-CONDITIONING for all . . .

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JABAKUSUM has all the conditioning ingredients, genuine and pure, blended and matured Ayurvedically.

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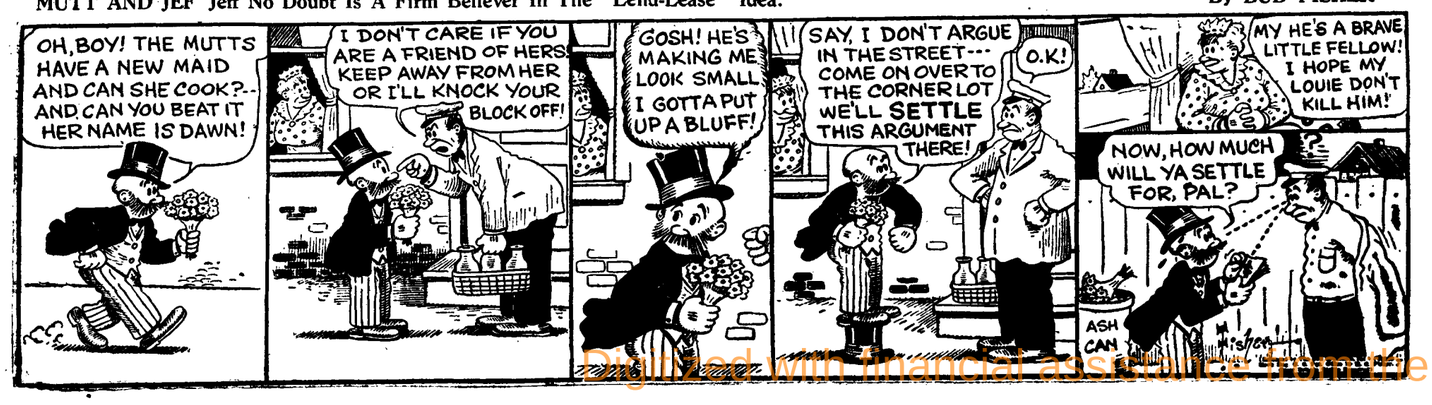
Conditions the hair... cools the brain...

OVER 70 YEARS POPULARITY CONFIRMS ITS CLAIMS

C. K. SEN & CO., LTD. JABAKUSUM HOUSE CALCUTTA

Sole Agents For Bombay Presidency
Messrs. S. O'NEIL & Co., Ltd.,
89, Masjid Bunder Road, BOMBAY.

MUTT AND JEF Jeff No Doubt Is A Firm Believer In The "Lend-Lease" Idea. By BUD FISHER


OH, BOY! THE MUTTS HAVE A NEW MAID AND CAN SHE COOK?-- AND CAN YOU BEAT IT HER NAME IS DAWN!
I DON'T CARE IF YOU ARE A FRIEND OF HERS KEEP AWAY FROM HER OR I'LL KNOCK YOUR BLOCK OFF!
GOSH! HE'S MAKING ME LOOK SMALL I GOTTA PUT UP A BLUFF!
SAY, I DON'T ARGUE IN THE STREET--- COME ON OVER TO THE CORNER LOT WE'LL SETTLE THIS ARGUMENT THERE!
O.K.!
MY HE'S A BRAVE LITTLE FELLOW! I HOPE MY LOUIE DON'T KILL HIM!
NOW, HOW MUCH WILL YA SETTLE FOR, PAL?
ASH CAN

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted smart and efficient Booking Clerks for a first-class Theatre. Cash security essential. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9079, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A Gujarati knowing T.D. or B.T. for supervision and Clerical Work from 8-0 a. m. to 2-0 p. m. Apply with least salary expected to Box No. 9081, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Graduate Teachers for the High School in a small State in Kathiawar. History and Geography and Sanscrit preferred. Salary upto Rs. 70|- p. m. and one Matric with Sanscrit, salary Rs. 40|- p. m. Apply stating experience, qualifications, age etc. together with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4390, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Editor, knowing English and Gujrati. Apply stating age, experience and nationality and minimum terms acceptable enclosing copies of testimonials to The Kotecha Printing Works, Ltd., P.O. Box 59, Jinja, Uganda. (9075)

Wanted a Compounder. Pay—According to experience. Apply Box No. 9054, "Bombay Chronicle" or Phone 34718.

Wanted A Superintendent for Marine Department of a leading Insurance Co. in Bombay thoroughly conversant with the business and capable of taking charge of the Dept. Apply Box 9046, "Bombay Chronicle" stating qualifications, experience and salary expected.

Wanted Manager, Chemists, Machine man and other assistants to run a up to-date Asbestos Cement sheet plant. Apply stating qualification, passed experience as well as minimum salary acceptable to Box 4338 "Bombay Chronicle". Application acceptable up to the 30th August.

Applicants with experience in Laboratory work, especially those with extensive practical experience in the examination and analysis of food grains, cereals, millets, pulses, edible oils, salt and sugar. Salaries and grades will be fixed according to qualifications and experience. Apply with true copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and age to the Director, Inspection and Control Branch, Department of Civil Supplies, Government of Bengal, 11A, Free School Street, Calcutta. No personal interviews will be granted. Canvassing will be a disqualification. (4218)

MUSICIANS WANTED

String Wind and Brass players for forming orchestra to tour India playing European Symphonic Music. Apply H.Q. ENSA, Greens Hotel, Bombay. (4363)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (4292)

Get Degrees and Diplomas, Medical, Engineering, Law, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., etc., from London College and American Universities. Fees nominal. Write for prospectus to the General Educational Agency. Amritsar. 8797

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. (9063)

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English, Accountancy, Shorthand, D. Com. Commercial Courses by post. Associated Schools, Delhi. (8477 B.)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Chitrakot-Asthma-Specific. Hundred years fame to cure Asthma completely by one dose to be taken on 23|8|45, Full Moon. Apply Subh Chintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot (Distt. Banda), U.P. 8996

BUSINESS OFFERS.

Wanted respectable parties in share selling line on commission or contract basis for profitable and prospective business enterprises. Write to Mr. N. C. Bisi, 101, Russa Road, Calcutta. (9069)

INVESTMENTS.

For all shares quoted by the Stock Exchange Association of Bengal Ltd., particularly for shares in the Hindusthan Co-Operative Insurance Society, Ltd. Please enquire S. C. Bagchi & Co., Stock & Share Broker, 10, Panchuhansana Lane, Calcutta. 9012

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale at Karnik Road, Kalyan, newly built bungalow good accommodation, Electric lights and water. Owner leaving country. What offers. Apply 53, Berkley place, Byculla. (9078)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—One gross pots of 'Xiodex' stainless Iodine ointment, proprietary rights, detailed manufacture without machinery, state offers. Balkrishna, Limdi, Somifalia, Surat. (9083)

Free Particulars All Kashmir Goods Silks, Tweeds, furs, etc., Exhibition View, Srinagar. (9056)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 28th August, 1945, at 3-30 p. m. (N.S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1944.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Arvind Navinchandra Mafatlal who retires under Article No. 107 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also given that the Transfer books of the company will be closed from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1945 to SATURDAY, 1st September, 1945, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.
Managing Agents.

28, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 26th July, 1945.

N.B.:—The Dividend if sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after Wednesday the 5th September 1945 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 20th August 1945 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to their registered addresses. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Company immediately. (4385)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Dated the July, 1945.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase and removal of 195 Nos. Nozzles Delivery Type "E" ½" B.S.P. (Serviceable) without flexible tubing lying at Central Provision Office, 51 Embarkation Unit, R.A.F., Bombay. The nozzles can be used in fire fighting appliances and other fluid-filling purposes. Flow can be regulated by thumb-operated valves.

Intending tenderers shculd submit their quotation ex-site on their own forms accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|-. Quotations must reach this office in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CS|MPD|3468 due cn 20th August, 1945, on or before 4 P.M. on 20th August, 1945. Offers must remain open upto 17th September, 1945, and delivery will have to be completed within 14 days of receipt of the sale order.

The store can be inspected at site by previcus appointment with the stockholder and a sample can be viewed during office hours. The store is offered for sale as it lies with all faults and errors of description and Government take no responsibility for condition or suitability for any particular purpose.

The sale will be subject to conditions of Contract on Form Con. 117. (4297)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts in the Department of Industries, Bombay, for its Sales Depot for Cottage and Small Scale Industries products at Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

(a) THREE SALESMEN—Pay—50-5|2-90 plus D. A. and commission on sales at the rates sanctioned by Government from time to time.

(b) ONE STORE-KEEPER—Pay—50-5|2-90 plus D. A. at the rate sanctioned by Government from time to time. Higher starting pay in the above grade will be given to a suitable experienced person.

LADIES are also eligible for the posts of salesmen. Candidates applying for the posts should be at least matriculates domiciled in the Province of Bombay.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Director of Industries, Bombay, on or before 20TH AUGUST, 1945, For detailed conditions of appointment and form of application write to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. (4383)

THE CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Branch Managers to take charge of up-country Sales Offices. Candidates must have good educational qualifications and status, coupled with ability to contact highest grades in Government and business circles. Reasonable salary with good prospects. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Company's Head Office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay. 4389

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores available at various Ordnance Depots:—

OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
Such as

(i) RETAINING RINGS FOR FIELD LENS
(ii) LEVELLING SCREW FOR SUPPORTING BASE.
(iii) SCREWED COLLAR FOR DIAPHRAGM.
(iv) CARBON FOR HORIZONTAL ARC, Etc., Etc.

Complete list of components and quantities available at each place can be seen at the Offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

(1) The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.
(2) Stores may be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.
(3) Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed as "Tender No. DGD|SR-1025|SCI" should reach, Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p. m. on 30th August, 1945.
(4) Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 15-9-45.
(5) Delivery of stores will be ex-site. Removal should be completed by 30-9-45.
(6) Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt of Rs. 200|- to be deposited into Reserve|Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi as earnest money.
(7) Rate should be quoted separately per number for each item. (4380)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE.

WANTED CANDIDATES to fill 20 posts of Temporary Cabin Candidates.

Age:—Not less than 18 years and not more than 30 years on 1st August 1945.

Educational Qualification:—Studied upto pre-matric Standard under the Government Grant-in-aid Code of the Bombay University or its equivalent standard.

Scales of Pay:—Rs. 35|- p. m. as stipend to be absorbed as Temporary Cabinman on Rs. 40|- in the grade of Rs. 30-4-50 after six months successful completion of training.

Allowances:—Dearness Allowance of Rs. 19|- (present rate) when posted within the Bombay Island and Dearness Allowance of varying amounts when posted outside that area.

Bombay House and Local Allowance totalling 20 per cent of pay on absorption in a post within the Island of Bombay on successful completion of Training period.

Candidates should be physically fit generally and have the following sight standard:—

(i) Distant vision tested with Landolt's split rings must be 6|6 in one eye and not less than 6|9 in the other without glasses and the manifest hypermetropia is not more than 1.0 in one eye and 1.5 in the other.
(ii) Colour perception as tested with Edridge Green Lantern should be normal.
(iii) Candidates suffering from night blindness will not be considered.

Forms of application are obtainable from the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, V.T. on payment of Rupee 1|- each by money order only. FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE APPLICANT AND THE NAME OF THE POST APPLIED FOR SHOULD BE ENTERED IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS ON MONEY ORDER COUPONS, otherwise money orders are liable to be returned. Last date for receipt of money order is 21st August 1945.

Candidates called for interview and examination should attend at their own expense. A call to attend examination or interview will not imply offer of employment. (4382)

NOTICE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

10,500 FORD ASSEMBLIES AND 30,000 FORD PARTS

The date of receipt of this Directorate General "Tender No. DGD|SR-240|MTP due on 15th August, 1495" advertised on 25th July, 29th July and 1st August 1945 is hereby extended by 15 days i. e. to 30th August, 1945 and tenders will remain open for acceptance upto 15th September, 1945. (4381)

PUBLIC NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have pleasure in announcing that Messrs. S. O'NEIL & Co. Ltd., 89, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, have been appointed our Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and all orders and enquiries should be directed to them.

C. K. SEN & Co. Ltd.,
Jabakusum House, Calcutta.
(4388)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores:—

STORE	QUANTITY.	LOCATION.
Fabricated B. P. Plates which are cut, drilled, heated and treated either wholly or in part.	Tons 2000	E. I. Railway Workshops, Singhbhum, Tatanagore.

The material will be sold without guarantee of its condition and subject to the "Conditions of Contract" laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the Offices of Controller of Supplies (Disposal Branches) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The stores can be inspected where lying by arrangement with the Works Manager, E.I. Railway, Tatanagar.

Offers in tenderers own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CDD|AVC|191|E" and should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 5,000|- deposited as an earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Govt. Treasury in favour of Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and should reach the Controller of Supplies (Dispcsal Branch), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta by 4 P.M. on 27-8-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 27-9-45. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 25 days of acceptance of the offer. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates to be quoted per ton ex-site. (4359)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

TENDER NOTICE.

Tender No. CDD|NFR|31|10190 due on 31-8-45.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, invites offers for the purchase and removal of the following stores:—

STORE.	QUANTITY.	LOCATION.
1. Brass Scrap (Gr. 1)	Tons. 30 0 0-0	
2 Brass Borings (70|30)	„ 16 0 0-0	
3. Copper Scrap (Gr. IV)	„ 20 0 0-0	
4. Cupronickel Bcrings (80|20)	„ 0 7 1-16½	
5. Cupronickel Scrap (Gr. I-A) 80-20	„ 247 17 0-0	Metal and Steel Fty. Ishapore.
6. Brass Dross Splashings (Gr. I)	„ 45 0 0-0	
7. Brass Dross Splashings (Gr. III)	„ 250 0 0-0	
8. Brass Dross Splashings (Gr. IV)	„ 10 0 0-0	
9. Mixed Metal Borings (Mixed with dirt, ash and jute waste etc.)	„ 32 0 0-0	
10. Mixed Metal Dust (Mixed with dirt and ash etc. recovered from mixed metal scrap.)	„ 25 0 0-0	

The materials will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi. The stores can be inspected where lying by arrangement with the Superintendent, Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore.

Offers in Tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CDD|NFR|31|10190" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for 5% of the value of the item|items for which quoting subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Controller of Supplies (Disposals), 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and reach the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) by 4 p. m. on 31-8-45. Offers to remain open upto 20-9-45. Delivery of the stores will be at site and removal should be completed by 1-10-45. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. The quotations should be submitted separately for each item and rate to be quoted should be per ton. (4379)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

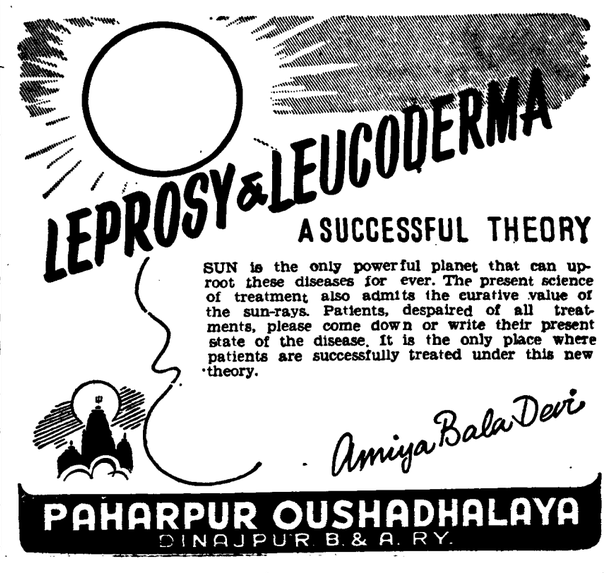
Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), "Strand House", Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for purchase of the following types of ghee tins lying at the places mentioned below:—

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY.
M|s. Ealkrishnan Mohanlal, Malharaganj, Indore C.I. Indore.	(1) White plate empty Ghee tins.....	992 Nos.
	(2) Black plate empty Ghee tins.....	2390 „
M|s Surajlal Gulabchand, Pachore.	(3) White plate empty Ghee tins.....	1143 „
	(4) Black plate empty Ghee tins.....	5972 „

The tins may be inspected at site. The stores will be sold as they lie with all faults and errors of description and Government takes no responsibility regarding the condition of the tins or its suitability to any particular purpose. The sale will be subject to the conditions of Con. 117 which may be seen by intending purchasers in this office. Sealed tenders accompanied by Deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200 Deposited as earnest money in the Imperial, the Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury in favour of Controller of Supply Accounts, Bombay, under the Head "Revenue Deposits", should reach the above office by 4 p.m. on 24th August, 1945 and should remain open for acceptance upto 10th September 1945. In case of rejection of the offer the deposit amount will be refunded. The cover should be superscribed "Tender No. CS|SYD|4507 for the purchase of Ghee tins due on 24th August 1945". Rates to be quoted should be ex site and per hundred numbers and for each item. Successful tenderers will be required to complete delivery by 20th September, 1945. 4387


LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA
A SUCCESSFUL THEORY
SUN is the only powerful planet that can uproot these diseases for ever. The present science of treatment also admits the curative value of the sun-rays. Patients, despaired of all treatments, please come down or write their present state of the disease. It is the only place where patients are successfully treated under this new theory.
Amiya Bala Devi
PAHARPUR OUSHADHALAYA
DINAJPUR B. & A. RY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN ROADS & TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1945, at 6 p. m. (Standard Time) in the Board Room of the Indian Radio and Cable Communication Co., Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Report of the Members of the Council and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1944.
(2) To elect members of the Council in place of those retiring.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1945.

By Order of the Council,
S. GUEVREK,
Honorary General Secretary.
(4384)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD.

WANTED—For Special Branch, efficient LADY STENOGRAPHERS and LADY TYPISTS, speed in Shorthand 120 words and typing 40 words per minute. Starting pay of former Rs. 200|- to Rs. 260|- and of latter Rs. 100|- to 150|- per mensem, according to qualifications and experience, plus usual Dearness and other allowances admissible under the rules. Candidates should be prepared to produce satisfactory credentials as to their integrity and suitability for the post.

Only those who possess the necessary qualifications and can make their own arrangements for residential accommodation in New Delhi, until they become entitled to Government accommodation should see Rai Bahadur D. N. Maitra, Officer on Special Duty (Administration) Deptt. of Food with applications in the Office of the Regional Food Commissioner, Combata Buildings, 42, Queensway, Bombay, on the 20th August, 1945, between 10 and 11 a. m. (4386)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to all concerned and the general public that my clients Messrs. CHHOTALAL VITHALDAS BHAGAT and RANCHHODDAS SHIVLAL of Surat are not liable nor were they liable and nor will be liable for any business or transaction contracted or done or entered into in the name of "General Machinery Stores" at Surat and Bombay.

Further my clients are not liable nor were they liable and nor will be liable for the transactions and businesses contracted or done or entered into by Ramanlal Gordhandas Patel of Sojitra at present of Bombay or Shankerlal Babarbhai Patel of Nar at present of Puni Navsari District and Shantilal Lallubhai Patel of Uttar Sanda at present of Navsari.

The persons abovementioned are alone responsible for the businesses and transactions contracted or done or entered into by them or any of them. My clients were not and are not and will not be liable for such businesses and transactions.

SUSHILKANT K. KAJI,
Advocate, O. S.
Kaji Building, Haripura,
Surat, 7th August 1945. (4391)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

Policy No. H|2-6176 issued in favour of Mr. R. H. D. Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Chunarwad, Broach, is reported to have been lost. The policyholder has applied for a duplicate copy. Unless any objection against issue of a duplicate policy is lodged with us within one month from the date of issue of this notice, the company will issue the same to the policyholder.

A. F. Fergusson & Co., Managers, Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited, New Delhi. 9084

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF CURIOS AND ANTIQUES

Under instructions from M|s. Eastley Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1041 of 1944 and pursuant to the Decree passed in the said suit on 20th FEBRUARY, 1945, M|s BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction Today, (Friday), the 10th August '45 at 11 a. m. (N.S.T.) at their Sale Rooms the following curios and antiques being the property of Mr. NASLI MANCHERJI HERRMANECK, a well-known collector of curios, viz:—

Leaves of Persian and Indian water-colour pictures, old Persian Caligraphy, Chinese Prints, old Cashmere Shawl, Indian Musuads in different colors, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE of Rich English Crockery, etc., belonging to the Trust property of the late Seth Bomanji Dinshaw Petit will take place at the premises of the Union Bank Building, 1st Floor, Apollo St., Fort, instead of at "Chateau Petit" as advertised yesterday.

AUCTION SALE OF MILD STEEL AND CAST IRON SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, M|s BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th August 1945 at 4 p. m. (N.S.T.) the undermentioned lying in the Compound of Babulla Tank Municipal Office.

About 10 Ton Cast Iron Scrap
About 25 Ton Mild Steel Scrap.
Deposit—50%.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street.

SALE TODAY.

SALE OF KASHMIR CARVED WOOD, & TEAKWOOD FURNITURES, VIENESSE BED-ROOM SUITE, FRENCH OLD BRASS GOLD GILT CHANDELIERS, SAFE, IRON BEDS, and other articles will take place TODAY FRIDAY, 10th August, 1945, at 3-30 p. m. at their sale room as previously advertised.

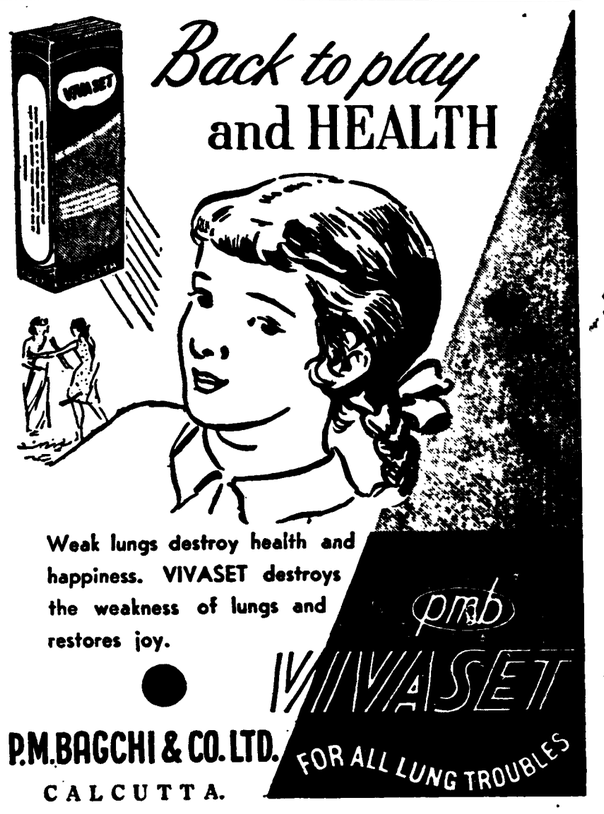
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

FREE

CALENDAR 1945-46

and Indian Pen Model 1945, together with illustrated catalogue of Standard New Gold ornaments is given away absolutely FREE. A sample set comprising of 4 fancy bangles, two rings Bombay fashion, one pair ear-ring and 1 locket is also offered to interesting persons who apply now before the concession is withdrawn.

KHARKHANA NAYA SONA,
ANARKALI, LAHORE.


Back to play
and HEALTH
Weak lungs destroy health and happiness. VIVASET destroys the weakness of lungs and restores joy.
pmb
VIVASET
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLES
P.M. BAGCHI & CO. LTD.
CALCUTTA.

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